

THE
DEAF
AMERICAN

1968 NAD Convention

NANETTE FABRAY - 'One Of Us'

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**MAY
1968**

50c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

Regional Vocational-Technical Centers

While detailed information is not yet available, the word is out that a regional vocational-technical center for deaf students is being provided in New Orleans as part of the already-existing Delgado College. Deaf students will be integrated with hearing students through the use of interpreters and tutors.

It is also understood that similar facilities will be developed in Seattle to serve deaf students on the West Coast and the Pacific Northwest. A third center is reportedly proposed in Pittsburgh to serve the East.

Obviously construction and administrative costs are too high to build and maintain separate facilities for vocational and technical courses which might be suitable for deaf enrollees. The idea of integrating them with hearing students is not new. Our columns have carried stories about the Riverside, California, experiment, for one.

The Delgado College project will be reported in detail—as soon as we can obtain the information. If we have overlooked other developments, please tell us just what.

Las Vegas Convention

As President Sanderson explains in his President's Message this month, most of the work at the forthcoming NAD convention in Las Vegas will be handled by committees. The volume of business and side functions make this necessary. National organizations have followed such a practice for many years.

Committee work can really be WORK! During recent NAD conventions we have observed some of the committees laboring on the Wednesday "off day" and late at night—as well as over tables at impromptu luncheons (and even breakfasts).

The volume of printed reports will be tremendous—to the extent the whole week could be spent on reading them from the convention floor. Elsewhere in this issue is the tentative convention agenda. We hope the question period dealing with committee reports will prove productive despite the tight schedule.

Announcements for Offices

Last month we printed several biographical sketches of candidates for the NAD Executive Board. This month we had expected to run more.

It is possible that others have made known their intentions to run for the NAD offices and for the openings on the Executive Board. We have printed all the announcements that have come to THE DEAF AMERICAN and have no way of knowing about other aspirants who have "officially" announced.

A few of the candidates sent pictures. Unfortunately, space was too tight to run them in the April issue. We would have preferred to run pictures with ALL announcements.

Address Changes

Like all periodicals, THE DEAF AMERICAN is plagued with undelivered copies due to address changes, with resulting postage due notices. The situation is not as bad as it was a few years back, but higher postage rates serve to point up the problem.

Another thing—some readers send in changes of address past the deadline for getting the DA's mailing list prepared. That means a return form for that particular month, as well as a complaint from the subscriber that he hasn't received a copy at his new address.

The solution: Send in address changes to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 2025 Eye Street, N. W., Suite 318, Washington, D. C. 20006, before the fifth of the month for which the change is to become effective.

Late Mailings

Yes, we have been running late on our mailings for several months. We hope—and fervently—that this issue will be out on time and that we can get the June issue ready before leaving for Las Vegas. Subscribers are cautioned, however, that we have no control over the mail service and they should not become alarmed if they fail to receive their DA's until the week after the month of publication.

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Teletypewriters For The Deaf Becoming Popular

A California deaf man, in the story of his life, describes how he became interested in radios when still a boy. As he grew older, his proficiency in sending and receiving Morse code kept pace with his developing talents as a radio amateur—a "ham" operator. At the age of 16, Robert H. Weitbrecht passed the examination of the Federal Communications Commission and was granted his own call letters, W6NMR, which he holds to this day. His interest in science led him to a bachelor's degree in physics from the University of California at Berkeley, and a master's degree in astronomy. In his spare time from his job at the Stanford Research Institute he continued his interest in communications. He was one of the first to connect a teletypewriter to his ham radio and to communicate with other radio amateurs so equipped.

In the early 1960's, encouraged by the interest of other deaf men who were fascinated with his setup, Weitbrecht experimented with converting teletypewriter signals to tones which were compatible with voice transmission over the regular telephone lines. The first public demonstration of this arrangement was at the Alexander Graham Bell Association summer meeting in Salt Lake City in 1964, which was witnessed by Robert G. Sanderson, Eugene Petersen and other members of the National Association for the Deaf. Their interest sparked continued development of a simple terminal unit, the device which permits the two-way transmission of messages between two teletypewriters over telephone lines.

Later that year Weitbrecht was joined by two other deaf men who were dissatisfied with devices then available for communication among the deaf—the Elec-

trowriter, the touch-tone device and similar gadgets—James C. Marsters and Andrew Saks. The three men in the following year developed the terminal unit to the point where experimental installations in New York City, Washington, D.C., Indianapolis, Chicago, Palo Alto, Redwood City and Pasadena, California, were communicating with each other by teletypewriter over the regular long distance telephone circuits with no difficulty and causing no interference with other telephone calls.

In order to avoid the objection of the telephone companies concerning "foreign attachments" to the telephones a cradle box was designed in which the telephone handset rests, thus forming a simple acoustic linkage with no actual tie-in to the telephone lines. Those experimenting with the system found that through the teletypewriter network calls were handled in a clear and intelligible form between two deaf persons without the aid of a third party. There is no misunderstanding or ambiguity—the messages are typed out at the receiving end just as they are typed out by the sender.

Encouraged by the response of the deaf users, the three developers formed the R. H. Weitbrecht Company—now the Applied Communications Corporation—to further develop and manufacture the terminal unit. A patent on the unique concepts in the unit was applied for and larger scale production runs were attempted. This resulted eventually in the development of the PHONETYPE which is on the market today.

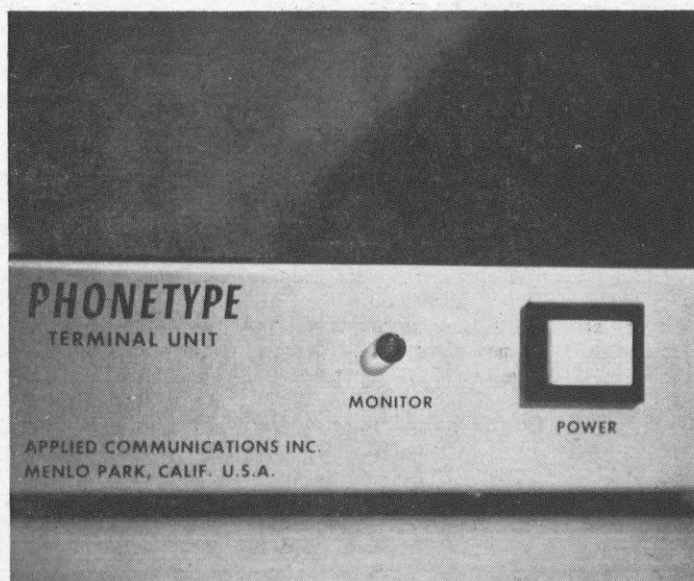
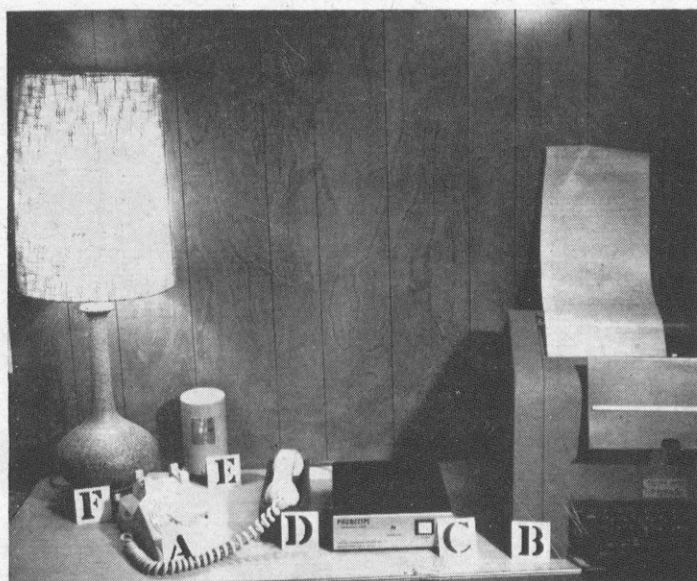
One drawback in the development of a nationwide network of deaf users was the short supply of teletypewriters. The American Telephone & Telegraph Com-

pany was approached in 1966 through the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, as a nationally recognized non-profit organization, to see if it could be persuaded to release to the deaf surplus teletypewriters which were then being destroyed. The National Association for the Deaf was interested in a similar approach but agreed not to pursue the matter when it was pointed out that negotiations with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company could be complicated by too many organizations seeking discarded teletypewriters.

Due to legal questions it was not until February 1968 that the AT&T agreed to release 200 teletypewriters to the deaf for personal communications with the understanding that:

1. The machines would be for personal use only—no commercial operations are permitted.
2. The machines would be delivered in an "as is" condition and responsibility for their condition or operation was assumed.
3. There would be no claims for liability against the AT&T or its subsidiaries.
4. Recipients must sign an affidavit agreeing to the above terms.

Since the machines were donated through the Alexander Graham Bell Association, some means had to be found to pick up the teletypewriters from the AT&T subsidiaries, to place them in temporary storage and to arrange for their distribution to deaf people. Thus the TELETYPE FOR THE DEAF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE was formed. In recognition of their earlier courtesy in not pressing the AT&T the National Association for the Deaf was invited to be a



HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS—When the deaf person wishes to make a telephone call, he places the handset of a direct-dial telephone (A) into a special PHONETYPE CRADLE (D). The power button on PHONETYPE (C) is pushed, turning on the PHONETYPE and teletypewriter (B). The telephone gives off a dial tone, which is transferred into a light signal (monitor light on PHONETYPE) indicating the phone is ready to dial. The monitor light also indicates when the phone is busy, when the phone is ringing at the other end and when someone answers the telephone. A deaf person being called sees a light flashing (F) telling him the telephone is ringing. He likewise places his handset into the PHONETYPE cradle, turns on the PHONETYPE power and types his name on the teletypewriter, i.e., "John Doe. GA." Then the calling party proceeds to type out his message. The picture at the right is a closeup of the PHONETYPE unit.

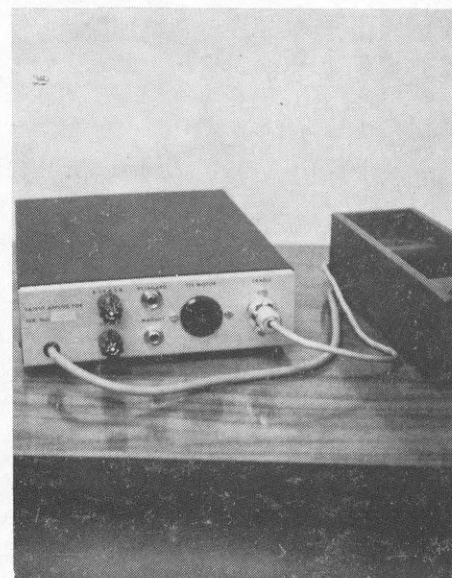


DEMONSTRATION—Robert G. Sanderson, president of the National Association of the Deaf is shown using a teletypewriter in a recent demonstration held in Salt Lake City. At the left is Robert H. Weitbrecht, who invented the terminal unit. Looking over Sanderson's shoulder is Dr. James Marsters. At the right is Andrew Saks, third partner in Applied Communications Corporation, which produces the PHONETYPE.

participant in the TDDC. It was only logical that two deaf men who lived in the same town, who could communicate regularly by teletypewriter and who could represent the two organizations should form this committee. They are Dr. H. Latham Breunig, chairman of the Oral Deaf Adults Section of the Bell Association and a member of its board of directors; and Jess M. Smith, Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN and first vice president of the National Association of the Deaf, who act as co-chairmen.

While all of the above developments were taking place, a deaf man in St. Louis, Paul L. Taylor, had become fascinated by the prototype of the television-telephone at the New York World's Fair and had connected up two teletypewriters on one telephone extension. Hearing of the Weitbrecht terminal unit, he became a very enthusiastic promoter. He was able, through the Central Institute for the Deaf, to form a close working relationship with the Western Union Technical Facilities manager in St. Louis, J. A. Woodward, and was able to acquire several surplus Western Union machines. Not only that but he and other deaf men received instructions in how to recondition the machines. Through Taylor's energy and salesmanship 32 deaf families in St. Louis are now in constant, easy contact with each other through their telephone-teletype stations. (It is now apparent that additional teletypewriters will become available through the RCA Communications Corporation.)

A word is in order about costs. A new teletypewriter costs about \$800. The surplus machines given by AT&T and by Western Union are donated free of charge. But they are in an "as is" condition, which may range anywhere from good to poor. In addition, they have to be rewired to adapt to the PHONETYPE. These reconditioning and rewiring services plus transportation may run to about \$10-\$25 per machine, which is paid by the ultimate recipient. The TDDC charges



REAR VIEW—Outlets for the teletypewriter, power line and handset cradle are clearly labeled, as the rear view of the PHONETYPE indicates. The slotted knobs contain the fuses.

Advantages Of the System

- **Independence**—one does not have to bother neighbors about telephone calls.
- **Records**—one has printed records of incoming and outgoing calls for reference.
- **Economy**—except for the initial outlay for a PHONETYPE and an extra dollar a month for use of a relay, one pays only ordinary telephone charges, local and long distance.
- **Answering service**—the possibilities of using the TTYS with an answering service are tremendous. One such service is already in operation.
- **Availability**—Phonevision is still years away and very apt to be too expensive for most deaf persons.
- **Nationwide network**—several national organizations of the deaf have TTYS or are now installing them. Individual users are located or will be located in most metropolitan areas.

\$2 per machine for its expenditures for stationery and postage and for listing services.

The PHONETYPE costs \$199.50 plus shipping charges. Those who think that this is a large sum are reminded that the commercial teletypewriter networks—TWX and TELEX—charge \$50 per month for the lease of a machine plus \$2 per minute for typing time. Although the three members of the Applied Communications Corporation have put thousands of dollars of their own money and countless hours of work into the development and manufacture of the PHONETYPE, the price they are charging barely covers the costs of manufacture. They are providing these units as a service to the deaf. No one is making profits on the teletypewriters for the deaf.

A third cost is that of installation and maintaining a telephone in one's home. This will run around \$8-\$10 per month for a private phone—the best kind for the deaf. There will be an installation charge and a monthly rental of a signal relay which flashes a light when the telephone rings.

Local calls in the same city cost no more. But deaf people are finding that they cannot type as fast as hearing people can talk so that their long distance calls take five or six times as long. This can be expensive unless one is careful

not to make too many such calls. But it is so easy to contact one's friends and associates by telephone that it is hard not to do so. Most of the ODAS officers and directors and many of the NAD officers and directors are in frequent touch with each other by teletypewriter—telephone. This is a tremendous help in quickly exchanging views on important questions.

One question has not yet been answered. How do you make a call? On all Bell Systems exchanges long distance calls station-to-station are made by DDD—Direct Distance Dialing. Everything is done by computer. A monitor light on the PHONETYPE indicates a "busy" signal.

In order to get a Bell System teletypewriter any interested deaf person should contact TDDC. AT&T has put very tight restrictions on the release of teletypewriters. On the other hand the Western Union Company has a more liberal policy and a number of deaf people have been able to get machines from their local Western Union branches. For information, contact TDDC.

The PHONETYPE is ordered directly from the Applied Communications Corporation.

For more information contact TELE-TYPES FOR THE DEAF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE: P.O. Box 622, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center Program For The Deaf

By GARY D. BLAKE

The Hot Springs (Arkansas) Rehabilitation Center has been providing special comprehensive rehabilitation services to deaf adults for four and one-half years. The program was initiated as a pilot study sponsored by the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service but was later expanded through a Federal research and demonstration grant. The research purpose is to investigate the overall feasibility and practicality of serving deaf adults in a large comprehensive rehabilitation facility for hearing handicapped persons.

The Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center (HSRC) is a large residential agency operated by the state DVR. It is a comprehensive rehabilitation facility serving handicapped adults who represent nearly all disability groups. The primary service areas are comprehensive evaluation, medical services, vocational skill training and psychosocial services. A Research and Training Center is attached to the facility under the joint sponsorship of the University of Arkansas and the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service and is financed in part with a grant (RT-13) from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The physical plant is valued at \$33,000,000, covers 20 acres of land and consists of 46 buildings. The Center supports approximately 270 full-time staff members, 80 of whom are professional persons filling administrative, supervisory, medical, counseling, prevocational evaluation and instructional positions. The student body enrollment varies weekly from 350 to 400 persons. HSRC, formerly a Federal military hospital complex, was deeded to the State of Arkansas in 1960, remodeled and opened in January 1961 as a comprehensive rehabilitation facility.



Each new student is assigned to the Center counselor for the deaf. The counselor is responsible for case management, service coordination, and personal, social and vocational counseling for each of his Center students. The counselor is trained in the area of deafness and holds a master's degree.



The main building of the Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center dominates the Center grounds and also blocks the view of the other 45 buildings and 20 acres of land which make up the Center complex.

From January 1961 through December 1963, a handful of deaf adults enrolled for Center services, but no special staff or services were provided for them. In January 1964, the Arkansas Rehabilitation Service (state DVR) initiated a pilot study to determine the feasibility of a large scale study into the question of serving deaf adults in a setting where they would be integrated with handicapped hearing persons for rehabilitation services. A group of 12 deaf students were enrolled, and a specialist in the area of the deaf was added to the Center staff as consultant and interpreter. Due to demonstrated need, the position of consultant soon evolved into a full-time position as both coordinator of the pilot study and counselor for the deaf students. Feasibility for intensive study was documented and in August 1965 a three-year research and demonstration project entitled "A Demonstration to Determine the Efficacy of Providing Rehabilitation Services to the Deaf in an Ongoing Comprehensive Rehabilitation Facility for Handicapped Hearing Persons," funded in part with a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was begun. Since

January 1964, 170 deaf adults from 10 states have been served at HSRC. One hundred twenty-four (124) of these have been served in the current three-year study. As a result of the research and demonstration project, staffing and services for deaf students have been considerably expanded and improved and methodology for effectively serving deaf adults in an ongoing facility has been developed.

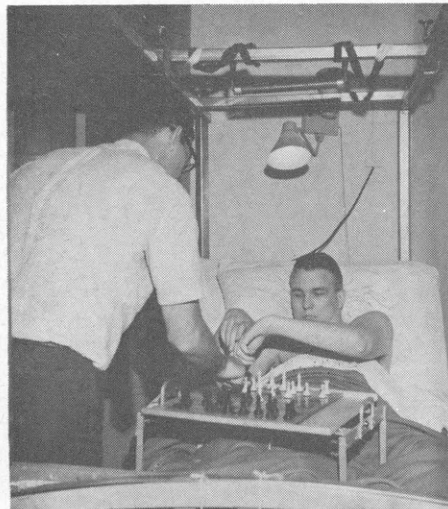
Current full-time Center (project) staff serving deaf students total six persons. The positions are: Project coordinator, counselor, vocational evaluator, special education instructor, counselor-aide and project secretary. In addition to the six project staff members, all regular Center staff members serve the deaf as needed. For example, all regular vocational training instructors work with deaf students enrolled for training in their areas; medical staff, dormitory supervisors, recreation staff and other regular staff members provide general services to the enrolled deaf students alongside hearing students. The total number of deaf students enrolled at one time has recently stabilized around 40 persons; however, during the past two and one-half year period, the



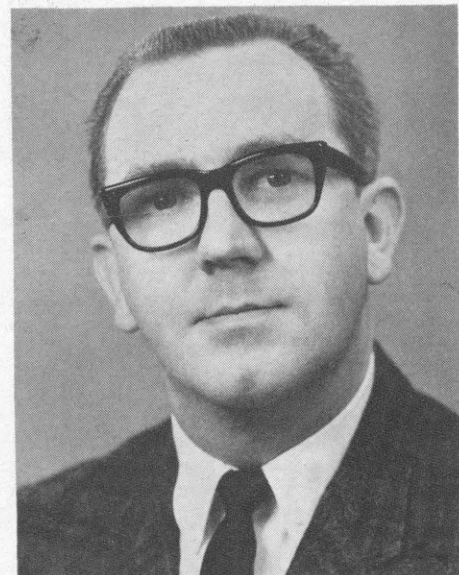
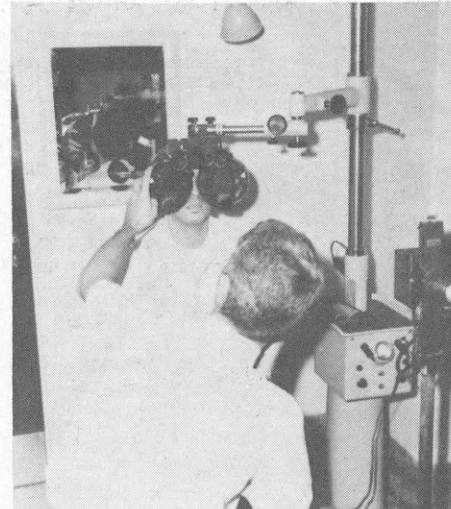
Each HSRC student undergoes testing to determine his academic achievement level as measured by standardized achievement tests. These tests are administered by a counselor-aid who has been prepared for work with the deaf through inservice training.

average enrollment of deaf persons at any one time has been approximately 30.

All regular Center services are available to deaf students. Several additional services, focusing on communication problems, cultural and social deprivation and educational lags, are available only to deaf students and are provided by project staff. A summary of both regular and



The program for the deaf has evaluated and served many multiply handicapped and multiply disabled deaf adults. The young deaf man shown in bed is also a quadriplegic. HSRC services include amputation and prosthetic clinics, physical and occupational therapy, and a medical dormitory. The Center staff includes three full-time physicians, numerous medical consultants, several registered nurses and medical aides.

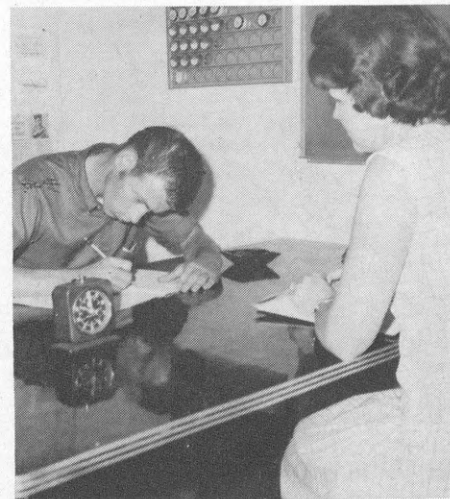


Gary D. Blake, coordinator of the Hot Springs Research and Demonstration Project with the Adult Deaf, has served deaf people for 12 years as interpreter, minister, summer camp director, academic teacher, school administrator and rehabilitation counselor as well as in his current position. Mr. Blake graduated from Marshalltown Senior High School, Marshalltown, Iowa; received his B. A. degree from Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas; and his M. S. degree in education of the deaf from Gallaudet College. In 1964, he directed a seven-state project entitled, "A Study of the Occupational Status of the Young Adult Deaf of the Southwest and Their Need for Specialized Vocational Rehabilitation Facilities," and co-authored the final project report, "Young Deaf Adults—An Occupational Survey." This study was financed in part from a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Blake and his family spent one year in Africa with the Church of Christ Mission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to assist with the establishment and direction of that nation's first school for the deaf. Mr. Blake is currently president of the Professional Rehabilitation Workers with the Adult Deaf, Inc., a national organization of nearly 250 professional persons whose major professional concern is with deaf adults.



Special education for academic instruction and vocational tutoring at HSRC is provided by a trained teacher of the deaf and is directly related to the immediate needs of the vocational training area or daily living needs. Academic instruction is usually in the area of measurements and simple arithmetic. Vocational tutoring topics include shop language and vocabulary of tools, equipment and materials used in the vocational training area.



special Center services provided to deaf students includes the following: (*indicates special services established for the deaf)

Evaluation and Diagnosis (social, medical, vocational, psychological)

Medical Services (medical supervision, medical consultation, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, audiological screening services and numerous clinics)

Vocational Skill Training (23 vocational areas)

*Vocational Tutoring

Academic Instruction (generally related to the vocational training area)

*Communication Training (verbal language instruction, language of signs instruction)

*Discussion Seminars for orientation to employment and discussion of daily living topics.

Counseling (individual and group)

*Communication Services (primarily interpreting)

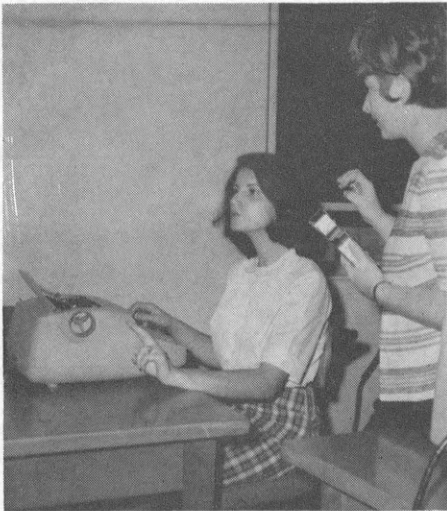
Housing (dormitory style)

Recreation.

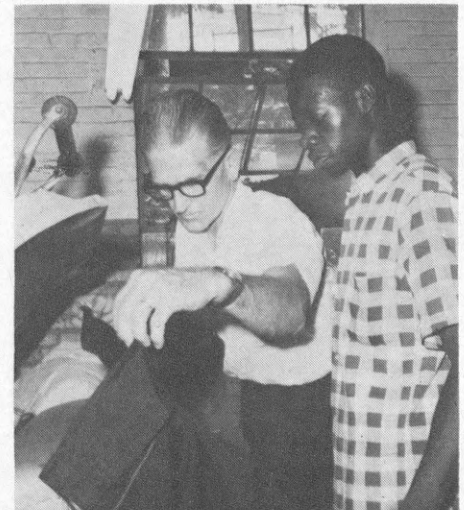
Placement and followup services to deaf



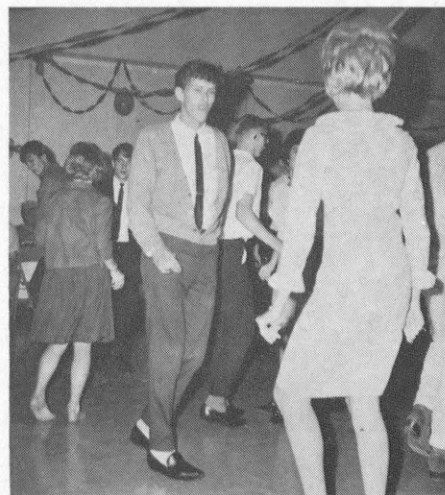
Pictured above are the personnel serving as HSRC project staff members. Standing, left to right, are Jack English, counselor; Neal Little, project director and also supervisor of the Center student services department; Robert Bevell (deaf), vocational evaluator; and Gary Blake, project coordinator. Seated left to right, are Mrs. Jo Ella Efrid, counselor aide; Luther C. Shibley, (deaf), special education and vocational tutor; and Mrs. Cedell Briggs, project secretary.



The student, seated at the typewriter, follows the lesson under the watchful eye of the instructor who operates the projection controls. The latest equipment and instructional materials for the deaf are utilized in the Center's newly established IBM typewriter and card keypunch training program. A specially designed projector projects programmed lessons on a screen.



The HSRC offers nearly 30 separate skill courses in 23 vocational training areas. Several of the deaf students have enrolled in laundry, dry cleaning and pressing operations.



Planned and supervised recreational activities are available to HSRC students and include sports and games, trips and tours, arts and crafts, social activities, student government affairs and canteen services. students are the responsibility of the local DVR and other agencies.

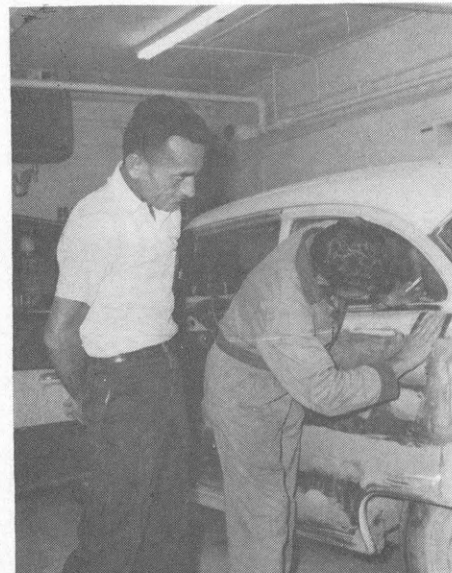
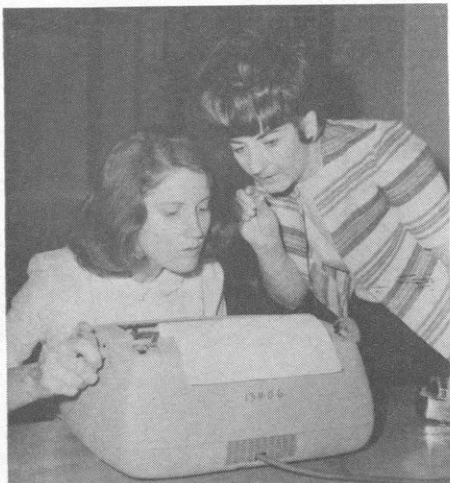
Deaf adults accepted for services must be referred to the Center Admissions Committee by a local counselor from state rehabilitation agencies. New students may be enrolled on any given Monday as scheduled by the Admissions Committee; stu-

dents completing their Center programs may be discharged on Friday of any given week. Deaf students may be enrolled from any area of the United States, but through special project agreement, clients from the following states receive priority: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi,

Several VIP's have visited the HSRC program. They include Mrs. Edna Adler, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Washington, D.C., shown above, reviewing case record procedures with the project vocational evaluator.

Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Additional information may be secured by writing: Deaf Project Director, Hot Springs Rehabilitation Center, Post Office Box 1358, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901.



Other training areas in which deaf students have enrolled at HSRC are, left to right, top row: Business education, drafting, body and fender repair. Bottom row: Meat cutting, and drapery training.



New Horizons . . .

Council Of Organizations Serving The Deaf Sponsors Forum

The need for a comprehensive census of deaf people in the United States and early and effective two-way communication with deaf children were emphasized as the first annual Forum of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf got the planned series off to an auspicious start. The Forum, keyed to "New Horizons for the Deaf," was held in the Hotel America-Washington in Washington, D.C., April 24-27. About 130 people, representing every discipline in the area of the deaf, registered.

The keynote address, "New Horizons on Deafness," was given by Mary E. Switzer, Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and "The Council Concept" was outlined by Peter G. Meek, Executive Director, National Health Council, New York City.

A panel discussion on "Communication Horizons of Deafness" featured the Thursday session. Moderated by Dr. Ray L. Jones, San Fernando Valley State College, "New Horizons for Young Deaf Children" were explored by Dr. Kathryn Meadow, University of California, Berkeley; "The Simultaneous Method" was explained by Robert Panara, National Technical Institute

for the Deaf; "New Horizons in Communication for Deaf Adult People" were discussed by Dr. James Marsters, Pasadena, California; "The Problems of the Deaf Adult with Difficulty in Speech and Lipreading" were pointed out by Dr. David Peikoff, Director of Development, Gallaudet College; "New Approaches in Telephone Use by the Deaf" were presented by Dr. James L. Flanagan of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Newark, New Jersey, and the exciting concept of "Communication Through the Theatre" was illustrated with a short film and talk by David Hays, Director, National Theatre of the Deaf, New York City.

Friday's session on "Economic Horizons on Deafness" was keyed by Samuel A. Block, Assistant Director of Research, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago; and "Directions for Tomorrow" were pointed out by Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communications Disorder Branch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

After each paper, there was spirited and animated group discussion among the six sessions to which participants were assigned.

A reception Wednesday, hosted by Gallaudet College and President Leonard M. Elstad, and a glittering black-tie dinner dance Saturday night provided satisfying entertainment. The latter featured entertainment by Patrick Graybill, Mrs. Lee Katz and Jean Arthur; Elena Morreales and Randy Garretson. Dancing was to the music of Tiny Meeker's Orchestra.

The COSD's board of directors will select the date and site of next year's Forum at its June meeting in Las Vegas and announce the decision immediately.

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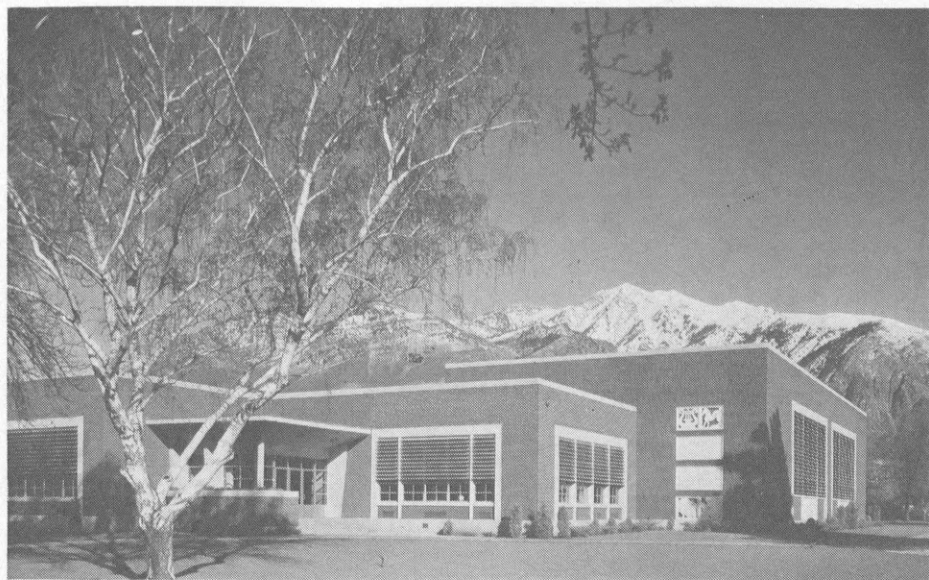
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The Utah School For The Deaf

By JERI PARKER

"Our view . . . is conditioned by our position in space and time—not by our personalities as we like to think."—Lawrence Durrell



The main building of the 32-acre campus of the Utah School for the Deaf is seen against the majestic Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains.

Like an old, old work of art whose layer upon layer of color and design gives it richness and depth and suggests former stages in which the subject may have worn a different smile—a more easily defined glance, the Utah School for the Deaf, wrapped in years of change and growth, presents an enigmatic fact to the world, fascinating but not easily assessed. Bringing her to judgment on paper must fall short of the truth.

A current view of the school reflects this prism of time and change. Old buildings and new, experience and experimentation blend to give the school its mellowed look and sophisticated point of view. A brief examination of its rich history sheds light on its present outlook and status.

The Utah pioneers, a deeply religious people who showed great courage and industry in making an epic trek across plains and mountains to settle in an isolated and frightening desert, believed that the spiritual welfare of their children depended upon teaching them to evaluate the myriad choices which exist in the world and then to choose those experiences which would be spiritually strengthening and broadening. The judgment and fortitude required to make such choices demanded knowledge. This pioneer zeal for knowledge, along with a widespread interest throughout the United States in educating the deaf, led to the establishment of the Institute of Deaf-Mutes in 1884, twelve years before Utah achieved statehood.

The United States census of 1880 reported that 188 persons in the territory were aurally handicapped. Joseph Beck,

the father of three deaf sons, circulated a letter throughout the territory to ascertain how many of these people were of school age. He received in reply the names of about 50 children. William Wood, whose deaf daughter was attending the Colorado School for the Deaf, learned of Mr. Beck's efforts and joined him in petitioning the legislature for the establishment of a school for the deaf. The petition met with favorable consideration and, in 1884, \$4,000 (\$2,000 per annum) was approved for the purpose of teaching a class of deaf-mutes at the University of Deseret, later to become the University of Utah.

The school opened August 26, 1884, in a room of the university building in Salt Lake City, the business and political capital of Utah. Professor Henry C. White of Boston, a graduate of the Columbia Institution of the Deaf and Dumb in Washington, D.C. (now Gallaudet College), was appointed the first teacher. He later served as the school's first principal and was effective in establishing a common home for deaf children residing outside

SUPERINTENDENT Robert W. Tegeder has been head of the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind since July 1959. During school years 1957-58 and 1958-59, he served as principal of the school for the deaf. Prior to this period he served seven years in the classroom. A 1950 graduate of the teacher training program at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, he received his master of education degree in special education and administration from Wayne State University in Detroit in 1957.

He is an active member of numerous professional educational organizations on the local, state and national levels in general and special education. He has held offices and served on committees in most of them. Mr. Tegeder is also a member of Phi Delta Kappa and an 18-year veteran of Kiwanis International. He has always been active in the affairs of his community and church.

Mr. Tegeder and his wife are natives of Illinois and the parents of four children, ages nine through sixteen.

the Salt Lake City area. Elizabeth Wood was the only pupil in attendance when the school opened, but by the end of September four pupils were enrolled. The total enrollment for the year was fourteen; the second year it increased to eighteen.

In 1888, the Legislative Assembly enacted a law to establish and maintain, in connection with and as a branch of the University of Deseret, a department to be known as the Institution of Deaf-Mutes. The name of the institution was later changed to the School for the Deaf and Dumb and finally to the School for the Deaf. For eleven years the Institution of Deaf-Mutes continued as a part of the University of Deseret, the highest educational institution in the territory. It was the only school for the deaf in the United States connected with a university. This connection made the school a part of the public school system of the territory, a birthright which has been of lasting benefit.

In 1889, the enrollment of the school was increased from 18 to 37 pupils. In the spring of that year, work was begun on a building to be used by the institution; the estimated cost of the building was \$50,000.

Frank W. Metcalf, a former teacher of the high class in the Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was appointed principal of the school in 1889. He was later made the school's first superintendent, a position he maintained until 1901. While he was superintendent, the school was separated from the University of Deseret. Classes in speech and lipreading were added to the curriculum. Trade classes offered instruction in carpentry, printing, and shoemaking. A small paper,



"The Deseret Eagle," was published twice monthly by the school's printing department. The paper has continued to be published in a variety of forms and is now known as "The Utah Eagle," the school's official monthly publication.

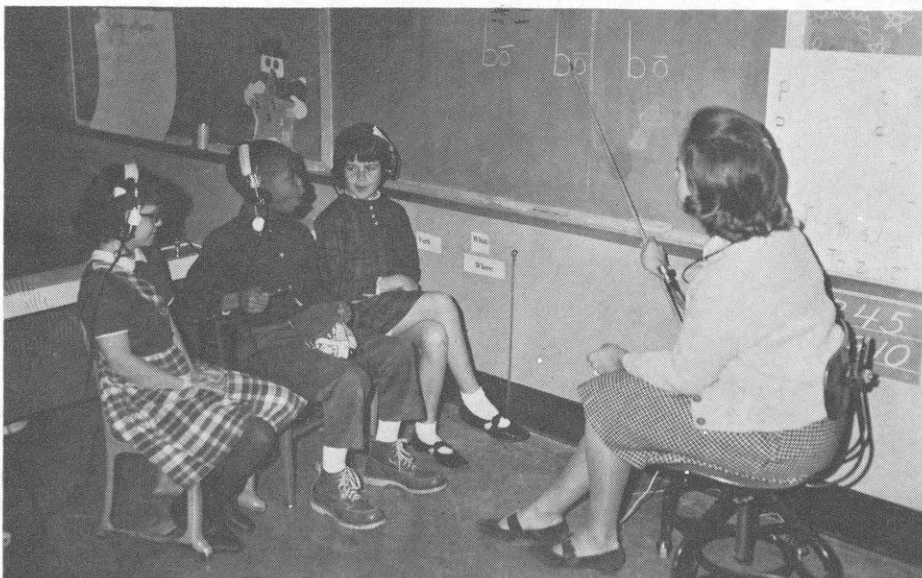
With the school's separation from the University of Deseret in 1896, the question of a suitable permanent location arose. The Constitutional Convention decided that Ogden, a city with a population of 20,000 some 40 miles from Salt Lake City, offered the greatest advantages and voted to locate the school there. It was housed in the old Territorial Reform School in its initial days in Ogden.

Ogden proved to be an excellent location for the school. All lines of railroads in Utah and adjoining states centered there. From nearly every point in Utah, Idaho and Nevada it could be reached without a change of cars, an important consideration in the case of deaf children. Electric street cars connected all parts of the city at that time and came within two blocks of the school's main campus.

Of the 57-acre tract of land awarded to the school, 10 acres was reserved for school buildings, lawns and recreational facilities. A large fruit orchard containing over 100 trees covered several acres. About 10 acres was planted in alfalfa. Another 10 acres was farmed. A tract of 17 acres furnished good pasture for the livestock raised at the school. The different sections were separated by lines of tall poplar trees which gave the campus a striking and stately appearance. The school has retained 32 acres of the original 57-acre tract.

Since its days in the old Territorial Reform School facilities, the school has expanded into a complex of buildings which include an infirmary, library and physical education facilities, modern classroom facilities, an instructional media center, administrative offices, testing rooms, dormitories, living quarters for resident teachers in training, a superintendent's home, maintenance buildings and an elaborate industrial arts building. The school will soon absorb the classroom and physical education buildings presently occupied by the School for the Blind, which now shares the campus with the School for the Deaf, when the School for the Blind moves to its new campus in December 1963. Dormitory facilities are already located on different campuses.

It is the belief of the Utah School for the Deaf that educable deaf children can acquire functional language if given the



Using modern auditory training techniques and amplified sound, Mrs. Christopoulos instructs her children in speech with the aid of the Klinghart markings.



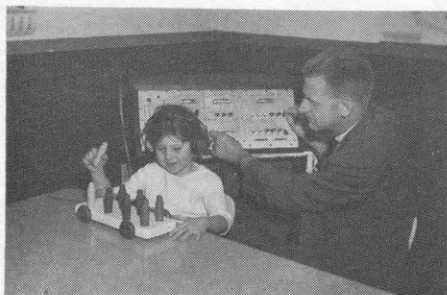
Mrs. Dora Laramie assists her students in developing manual skills as well as skill in speech and speech-reading through the simultaneous approach with the aid of amplified sound.

proper opportunity. The school's curriculum is designed to aid teachers in giving children this opportunity. It is approved by the state board of education and modifies and adapts the state's public school curriculum to the special needs of deaf children. Its major purpose is to present a program which has been systematically ordered to help students develop their language and speech skills so that they may overcome the social, emotional and vocational handicaps which result from a limited and faulty use of language and speech. It is anticipated that once this purpose has been achieved, the deaf may join their hearing peers as responsible, contributing members of society. The ultimate goal of the curriculum is to change the language and speech behavior of deaf children—to replace their limited usage of language and speech with functional language and speech skills. This change of behavior can be conceived of both in the narrow sense of correct usage and

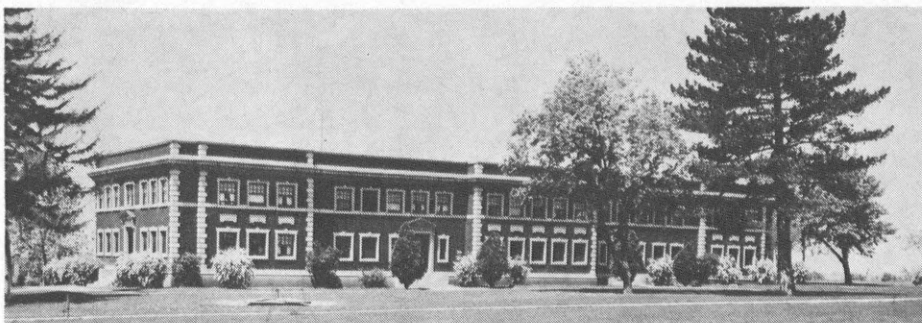
in the broad sense of modifying and enhancing the entire personality of the deaf child by developing his ability to use language and speech as effective social tools.

To aid students in achieving these ends, a new educational program was implemented in August 1962. Under this program a child is trained in the Primary Division through the oral approach with exclusive use of speech, speech reading and amplified sound during his first six years of schooling. Instruction is given in oral and written language and the development of reading skills. Sense training plays a significant role in the child's early years as well. The social development of the child is carefully supervised to provide the experiences that will lead to maximum language development as well as to an ability to adjust to life situations.

After each child has spent six years in the Primary Division, the parents deter-



A current accurate record of each child's hearing loss is maintained by Dr. Melvin Nielsen, the Utah School's audiologist.



Driggs Hall provides comfortable housing facilities for girls.

mine where he is to be placed. The program at this level is divided into two channels. The Simultaneous Division instructs through the use of manual alphabet, signs, speech, and speechreading and amplified sound. The Oral Division maintains a complete oral atmosphere and instructs through speech, speechreading and amplified sound. In order to provide for maximum development of their particular communicative skills, each division has its own dormitory facilities, academic program and co-curricular activities.

The dual track program provides many advantages that a single program cannot offer. One of the major advantages is that parents are able to select the type of education for their child that will best meet his total needs. With the initiation of the dual track program, the Utah School for the Deaf became one of the few state residential schools to offer deaf students an entirely oral program in addition to a simultaneous program.

Teachers in both divisions are required to be certified in education of the deaf by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf and/or the Utah State Board of Education. Teachers in the Oral Division must have a background of training in oral education of the deaf. Simultaneous teachers must be proficient in the use of manual communication in addition to those skills ordinarily required of teachers of the deaf. The state requires 39 quarter hours

of training in education of the deaf as well as a bachelor's degree.

Special instruction is also provided for the multiply involved. The Association Method, developed by Mildred McGinnis of Central Institute for the Deaf, is employed in these classes. The striking improvement made by students who are trained through this method, particularly in speech, is causing the staff at the Utah School to take a close look at its carefully structured approach to determine whether some of its methods can be adapted to the speech instruction for children in the Primary Division.

In order to provide a day school for aurally handicapped children in that area, an Extension Division of the Utah School was established in Salt Lake City in September 1959. Since then the Extension Division has grown from a single class to an enrollment of 83 full-time equivalent students and a staff of 10 teachers of the deaf, one nursery teacher, two aides, numerous consultants and volunteers and a curriculum coordinator. Classes are taught at the preschool, kindergarten, elementary, junior high school and senior high school levels. A special class is also taught for the multiply involved. With the exception of the preschool program, all classes for the deaf are housed in public schools. The deaf children are integrated with hearing children on the playground and at lunch well before an

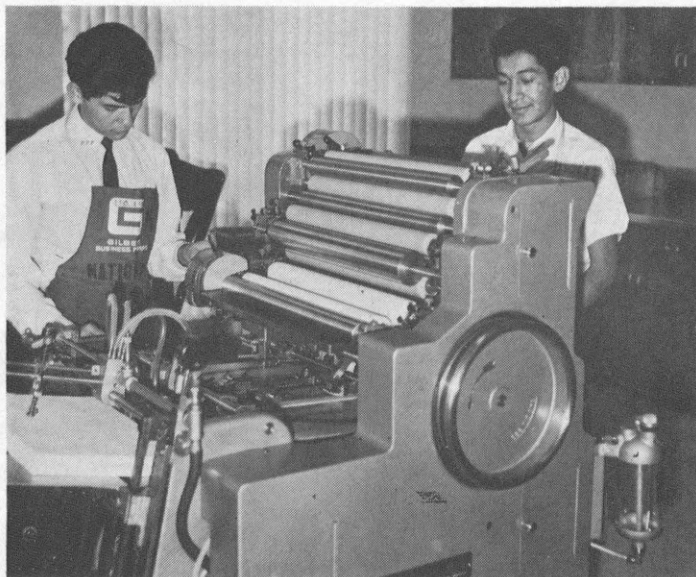
attempt is made to integrate them in the classroom.

The Extension Division preschool program, made possible by the Elementary-Secondary Education Act, Title I Funds, was added to the Extension Division in November 1966. The program, administered by the Utah School, is housed in a large private children's hospital in Salt Lake City and is offered for deaf children without cost to their parents. The modern facilities rented from the hospital by the Utah School include a therapy room, an observation room and a nursery classroom. In addition, the hospital makes its testing facilities available to the preschool staff. The preschool program has 29 children enrolled this year. The anticipated enrollment for the fall of 1968 is fifty-one.

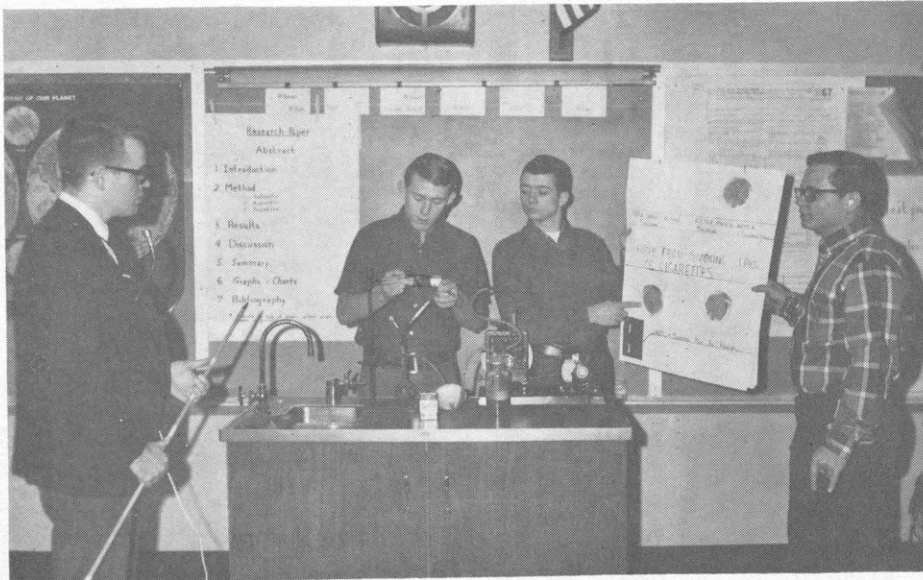
The successful inception of the new industrial arts program is one of the most outstanding achievements the Utah School has accomplished in recent years. The purpose of the program is to provide the student who is deaf with an overview of industrial occupations and to equip him with the background necessary to pursue specialized training in the area which is attractive to him and to which he is suited. Every effort is made to provide the student with attitudes and approaches which will enable him to meet the demands of a complex and dynamic society and to anticipate and adapt to the changes that occur in such a society.

Students begin their training in the Industrial Arts Division at the junior high level. Through arts and craft classes, they become familiar with the tools and media with which they will later work on a more advanced level. This training assists students to "faire le joint" between academic work and its application in the industrial arts.

When students reach the senior high level, a two-hour per day program plus optional evening classes provide them with a wide background of instruction for two years. Female students are required to take a sequence of home living courses along with general business preparation.



Two Utah School senior high school students operating the offset press, a vital tool in today's graphic arts field. Left to right: Leo Duran and Ismael Briseno. A number of girls have pursued training in cosmetology centers after having completed the beauty culture course at the Utah School for the Deaf.



Mr. Boyd Nielsen leads students to some important scientific conclusions.

Male students receive general training in several different areas such as graphic arts, woodworking, drafting, sheet metal and welding, auto body, leather crafts, barbering, and upholstery and auto body trim.

From ages eighteen to twenty-one, students specialize in an intensified vocationally oriented program for at least one half of each day. The last year provides for on-the-job training and experience. Under this cooperative educational program, girls are placed at local liberal arts, beauty and business colleges. On-the-job training in data processing is also offered by the Western Regional Internal Revenue Service in Ogden. Male students receive on-the-job training at local colleges and industrial training centers.

Students who do not wish to pursue intensified industrial training at eighteen may elect to follow an academically oriented course of study. This involves one or two hours per day of industrial training plus academic classes. Students who follow the academic course of study generally continue their schooling at a college or industrial training center upon their graduation.

Students must be no older than twenty when they begin their final year at the Utah School. They may begin their final year before twenty, however, if their performance warrants it. Upon graduation, students may request assistance in job placement from Mr. Robert G. Sanderson, the Coordinator of Services for the Deaf in the State Division of Rehabilitation. Those who need financial aid to continue their training may request assistance through this same government agency. Mr. Sanderson is currently president of the National Association of the Deaf.

In addition to the academic program, optional religious classes for high school students are offered by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, by the Roman Catholic Church and by various Protestant churches. All religious instruction is conducted off campus under the

direction of the various denominations; the Utah School for the Deaf has no jurisdiction.

The school year is enriched with activities outside the classroom. Parties organized by the student council are enjoyed on numerous occasions. A Girl Scout and Boy Scout troop provide for additional growth and training. The basketball, football and track teams participate in the high school activities association. Students participate in regional and state competitions in the pantomime division of speech contests and in the regional high school science fair. This year three of the six pantomimes selected to be presented in state competition were from the Utah School. One of these three pantomimes received a superior rating and the other two received excellent ratings in the state competition. A second place award was won by science students in the division of medicine and health at the regional science fair.

Through the cooperative efforts of the University of Utah and the Utah School, a training program for future teachers of the deaf was established in 1961. The program is administered and supervised by the University of Utah. The Utah School provides internship student teaching facilities and daily supervision. The five-year program, which leads to a master's degree in education of the deaf exceeds the minimum qualifications for a Class A Certificate issued by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf and also the special educa-

AUTHOR Jeri Parker teaches language at the Utah School for the Deaf. Miss Parker has recently returned to Utah from Montreal, Canada, where she was instrumental in introducing experimental equipment and modern auditory training techniques into classes for the hard of hearing. After receiving her bachelor of arts degree at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, in 1961, she did graduate work at Utah State University, the University of Utah, the University of Grenoble in France, the American University of Beirut in Lebanon and the American University of Cairo in Egypt. She taught French and English for five years at Weber High School in Ogden, spending her summers teaching French at Weber State College and serving as a tour guide in Europe and the Middle East. It was while she was serving as supervisor of the language arts department at Weber High School that she became interested in the education of the deaf.



Melissa Penrod is enchanted with this language experience in an Utah School classroom.

tion certification requirements of the state of Utah.

The school's audiologist keeps up-to-date information on all known deaf children in the state. He, as well as the field representative, makes personal visits to their homes, maintaining contact with the families until their children reach school age. Any child between the ages of two and one-half and twenty-one who is a Utah resident and is unable to make satisfactory progress in a public school due to an aural handicap is eligible for admission to the Utah School, provided he is able both mentally and physically to profit from the program. Several intermediate and advanced students at the school come from Alaska, Wyoming and Nevada. Pre-admission tests are made by the audiologist and psychologist. Audiometric tests are continued yearly during the student's first five years of schooling and biannually thereafter. Psychological, mental ability and general aptitude tests are administered at designated intervals throughout the child's stay at the school.



'Way back in March 1929, a newspaper of the deaf, by the deaf and for the deaf came into being in the little town of Versailles, Ohio. At that time I was editor of the Versailles Policy, published by the Versailles Policy Publishing Co., Inc. For years the thought of such a newspaper had buzzed around in my mind, with little hope that the dream might become a reality. Oldtimers told me: "The deaf never will support a publication of their very own. Such an independent publication is foredoomed to failure." . . . But I just couldn't think so . . . there is always a risk in starting any newspaper; and who can tell what might be if (IF) this time we might make a success of it?

I had mentioned the idea to Leo J. Gunckle, at that time manager of the Policy plant and the weekly newspaper, the Versailles Policy. He liked the idea, despite the fact that I told him the odds might be against success in the establishing of a publication for the deaf; and I cited some of the instances. But he



Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Conkling, Sr., of Gladwin, Michigan, at the time of their 50th wedding anniversary on December 30, 1963.

Recollections Of An Editor-Publisher

By ROY BAXTER CONKLING, SR.

said, "Go ahead. The company will back you." So we set up and printed the first issue of the **American Deaf Citizen** and distributed copies to deaf leaders throughout the country.

The response really surprised us. Within a couple months the circulation had passed the 600 mark and then on to 1,000—and it kept on growing. You must remember that in those days there were really a lot of real intellectual giants among the deaf—Robert P. MacGregor, Dr. Robert Patterson, George F. Flick, Francis P. Gibson, Albert Berg, Alex Pach, Thomas F. Fox, G. W. Veditz, Tom L. Anderson, George Morris Mc-

Clure, H. Sidney Porter, Franklin C. Smielau, Alan Hodgson, Regensberg, Howard Lee Terry and others. And there were such leaders of the deaf as jumped at the chance to make this publication one to endure through the years: Lily G. Andrewjeski of Akron, John Purdum of Chicago, J. Frederick Meagher, also of Chicago, W. H. Wright of Seattle, Louis J. Bacheberle of Cincinnati, Muriel Bishop, Leonard B. Dickerson and Irby H. Marchman of Georgia, the Rev. Robert C. Fletcher of Alabama, Miss Miriam Kelly of Mississippi, E. Rou of Florida, Mrs. Snowa Fugate of Kentucky, Clara Belle Rogers of South Carolina, Troy E. Hill of Texas, Mrs. Marfa Smith of Arkansas, Tom Northern of Colorado and so on. To list all the subscription solicitors and those who wrote for the publication would take too much space. And we are writing these recollections about 26 years after the publication ceased its existence in the autumn of 1942.

We had a rough time getting advertising, however; and no publication in the magazine, newspaper or tabloid field ever can be a paying proposition if it hasn't the advertising patronage necessary. We found, as the months and years went on, that national advertising was out. Our subscription list got to nearly 6,000, but national business firms, manufacturers, etc., demanded a circulation of at least 10,000—paid.

Around this time the Great Depression set in following the Wall Street crash, and, though the price of a subscription to the "ADC," as the deaf termed it, was but one dollar per year, there were a lot of dropouts. So many of the deaf were on the unemployed lists over the country—college graduates, with chains of degrees, were out of jobs, too, and selling apples on street corners.

But this is getting ahead of the subject. We had decided to make this **American Deaf Citizen** a newspaper that everyone could read. The florid, multisyllable, head-in-the-clouds language was taboo. For isn't it that everyone likes to read books, magazines, newspapers—any publication and all publications—couched in language and wording that he or she easily understands? We knew then, and know as of now, that there are a lot of people who like to use BIG words. Stories or articles involving too much use of multisyllable words, and foreign language, too, may look smart to the writer, but the readers may not be able to understand or appreciate such style and such words. It is the short word that is easily understood. For instance, you can call a person a "prevaricator" and he'll laugh, but call him by the short word that has the same meaning—a liar—and he'll get mad! But I recall only one person who wrote me to show he sensed the appeal of the publication to all the deaf, regardless of limitation or high degree of learning . . . that man was Mr. Beauchamp, now editor emeritus of the Kentucky Standard, publication of the Kentucky School for the Deaf. Mr. Beauchamp wrote: "It is so easy for everyone to read the ADC because of the simple language used."

I never made a cent out of the **American Deaf Citizen**. It was started with the desire to help my brethren, the deaf, along with emphasizing the fact that the deaf are people, too, just like other people, except that they are unable to hear and/or speak. You may say the ADC was a labor of love; it was. We kept it going for around 14 years, this in addition to editing and doing a lot of the other



This picture was taken in front of the Versailles Policy Publishing Co. at Versailles, Ohio, in July 1931. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cunningham of Peoria, Illinois; Conkling; Mrs. John G. Otto, Springfield, Illinois. The picture was snapped by Mr. Otto. The Cunninghams and Ottos were on their way home after attending the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf's convention in Boston.



This picture (with Mr. Conkling and his cigar at the left) was taken during a fund-raising dinner in Versailles, Ohio, in the 1930s in the interests of the campaign of James R. Marker, a Versailles native and former state highway director, for governor of Ohio. (Mr. Marker subsequently withdrew from the race.)

work on and for the Versailles Policy. It often meant a lot of work at night, and even on Saturdays and Sundays, so we could get the ADC in the mails to our people, scattered over the United States and Canada. We even had subscribers in Australia, South America, Alaska, Sweden, France, Hawaii, the Philippines, England and India. The ADC was on the list of newspapers at the Library of Congress, which wrote us at times for extra copies, as the copy received was handled by so many readers that it became torn up. About every paper of every state school for the deaf was on our exchange list.

But we had no "angels" (millionaires or trust funds) to back the **American Deaf Citizen**. Sometimes we heard of about 20 deaf folks who borrowed a copy from one subscriber—they wouldn't pay the dollar a subscription would cost each of them!

Of course, all the work entailed, including correspondence with our many deaf friends over the world, had to be given attention—and that was a part of our work, too.

Today it might be possible for an independent newspaper or magazine for the deaf to exist, IF the money necessary is put up by some rich benefactor—or comes from trust funds set aside by big corporations for the benefit of the people.

We know THE DEAF AMERICAN deserves to be in the home of every deaf person or friend of the deaf throughout the country and the world. We know that those responsible for its publication find the going mighty rough. There will be those who say the subscription price is "too high"—people who do not know all the work, expense and sacrifice that goes into every number of the publication. Its correspondents of necessity are not paid in coin of the realm. Also there always will be those who can squander ten dollars or twenty on an evening's "fun" but say \$4 per year is too much for the magazine!

Sometimes I wonder why I gave so many years to a publication and without any stipend therefor, but there are some of us people (thank the good Lord) who will always persist in being "people helping people." And, maybe, had I all the years to live over again, I might have gone along the same course. The only thing that can hurt is that sometimes there is a lack of understanding. It is not only among the deaf, but prevalent to a great degree among our hearing brethren.

Sometime we will try to get off a few "recollections" . . . about folks of those other years—folks who were born leaders—who received but a couple flowers during their lives, but, in the end, had their coffins bedecked with hundreds of "floral tributes" . . . However, they were people to whom the ADC handed flowers during their lifetimes.

Planning Meeting Held For Leadership Workshop

Salt Lake City, Utah, was the site of a planning meeting, April 11-12, for a "Workshop on Leadership Training in Rehabilitation and Community Services for People Who Are Deaf." The meeting, under the sponsorship of the National Association of the Deaf and with funding by the Vocational Services Administration, was directed by Robert G. Sanderson, NAD president.

The workshop, provided it is funded by the VSA, will have as its theme, "Leadership Training in the Development and Utilization of Community Resources As They Relate to Deaf People." The title will be "Deaf Leadership Training for Community Interaction." Emphasis will be on training deaf leaders for service at the local or "grassroots" level.

It was proposed that 70 participants be selected for the workshop scheduled for June 1969 in Salt Lake City. All 50 states would be represented. A questionnaire-screening technique is being developed to determine those to be invited to the

Lane Appointed to Edit Educational News Weekly

Kenneth R. Lane, vice principal of the Maryland School for the Deaf, has been appointed to a position as editor in the Special Education Department of American Education Publications, a Xerox Company in Middletown, Connecticut. He will begin his new duties July 1 after 17 years as a teacher and administrator in schools for the deaf.

Only a year ago, American Education Publications began a new special education paper, **KNOW YOUR WORLD**, for elementary school aged children with reading problems. This fall, a new paper, **YOU AND THE NEWS**, for teenage readers will be published. Mr. Lane will edit this new paper. **KNOW YOUR WORLD** has, during its initial year of operation, been subsidized by Captioned Films for the Deaf.

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workshop.

Participating in the planning meeting were:

Mr. Sanderson; Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Rehabilitation Services Administration; Richard Babb, California Association of the Deaf; Mrs. Alice Beardsley, Empire State Association of the Deaf; Victor Galloway, University of Arizona; Eugene Hairston, Pine Lake Rehabilitation Center, Michigan; Mrs. Pauline Hicks, Florida Association of the Deaf; Robert O. Lanckau, National Association of the Deaf; Dr. James Marsters, Oral Deaf Adults Section—AGBA; Robert Pagel, Wisconsin Association of the Deaf; Richard Phillips, Gallaudet College; Jess M. Smith, THE DEAF AMERICAN; Dr. Nora Weckler, San Fernando Valley State College; Robert K. Ward, Utah Rehabilitation Division; G. Leon Curtis, Utah Association of the Deaf; Gene D. Stewart, Utah Rehabilitation Division; Lloyd H. Perkins, Latter-Day Saints; and Mildred H. Anderson, Utah Rehabilitation Division.

Britain's Welfare Societies For The Deaf

By ROBERT L. SWAIN, JR.

It comes as an eye-opening revelation to the deaf American adult visiting Britain to note the big role the voluntary and welfare societies play in the lives of the British deaf. Virtually from teenage to old age. Spread throughout the United Kingdom—a small country by American standards—are as many as 90 such groups, plus the six regional welfare associations for the deaf: one each in Scotland and Wales and the rest in England. Another surprise causing the deaf American visitor to arch his eyebrows with distaste is the habitual use of "deaf and dumb" and "deaf mute" expressions by the supposedly enlightened British public. Being the world's greatest lovers of four-footed beasts, the highly civilized English hesitate to call their pets "dumb animals," I noted.

Whenever I pointed out—during my 1900-mile tour of storied Britain—that the deaf people in the United States were no longer branded "dumb," thanks to their successful militancy to stop having so degrading an adjective from being slapped at them, I was politely told of the respectable acceptance of the "deaf and dumb" phrase by hoary tradition in Britain. "Tradition dies hard in England," I was reminded again and again. Even the ritualistic cliché was dusted off by a lecturer on the education of the deaf at London University, but he did predict the "eventual" disappearance of the "deaf and dumb" term in England—not in his time of course, he hastily added. More frankly, a few social workers said the "deaf and dumb" combination could not very well be dropped now—nor in the foreseeable future—because of its demonstrated value for charity purposes and for evoking the proper emotional response from the public as to "the dreadful consequences of deafness" during solicitations for funds for deaf welfarism.

Heading the hierarchy of the welfare societies is the Royal National Institute for the Deaf (RNID), housed in a narrow, four-story brick building at 105 Gower Street in London in a sedate neighborhood dominated by sprawling London University. Already cramped for space, the RNID would like to move to larger quarters—and will when sufficient funds are forthcoming. In line with the time-honored British custom of having titled people and scions of royalty as patrons of worthwhile organizations, the RNID has for its patron no less a personage than Prince Philip, whose mother-in-law, Queen Mother Elizabeth II, graces the masthead of the National Deaf Children's Society at 31 Gloucester Place in London as a patron. There is no counterpart of the RNID in America, nor elsewhere in the world. Of independent status, it is registered as a charitable organization under the National Assistance Act of 1948. Ostensibly, it enjoys high prestige as Britain's only

national body dealing with all aspects of deafness and as a protective association not only for all the deaf but also for the deaf-blind and hard of hearing. The RNID's eleemosynary aspect was immediately suggested to me when I espied on the receptionist's desk, in the plain, tiny foyer, a small wooden box with a slot for coins: It bore a neat sign asking for donations. I responded by parting with a few shillings.

As the national spokesman on deaf welfare, the RNID calls the attention of the British government and local governing bodies to the needs of the deaf as they arise. An indication of the interest in the deaf on the public level, at least, is the showing by the government-controlled British Broadcasting Corporation of a special program, "Vision On," for deaf children every other Saturday afternoon and of a Sunday evening newscast in sign language as well as by spoken reports.

Easily one of the RNID's most indispensable services is providing adequate interpretation assistance to the deaf in situations where "communication difficulties" are likely to pose serious obstacles. It supplements the service by furnishing government agencies and police officers with a list of skilled interpreters for the deaf. According to the RNID, the deaf often need interpreters in the following areas: courts of law, police courts; appearances before the Probation Service officers; at marriages performed in registry offices; driving tests; interviews with potential employers; making sickness claims, applications for old-age pensions and claims for supplementary allowances before officers of the National Assistance Board. Other necessary assignments have interpreters appearing at consultations with legal advisers, representatives of insurance companies and certain business agents whenever a deaf person is required to affix his signature to a document or make a statement; at physicians' offices, hospitals, clinics and before the Ministry of Health's mental health tribunals; on business with local government bureaus; at interviews between Youth Employment Services officers and young deaf people who have left schools; and at oral and practical examinations—such as given by the City of London and the Guilds of London Institute. The municipality employs a stated percentage (below 10%) of deaf workers under the British law regarding the hiring and employment of the handicapped.

As an information center, the RNID issues a steady stream of printed literature and engages in various educational and publicity endeavors. Its official voice is a monthly illustrated journal "Hearing," renamed in 1963 from "Silent World." Impressive is the RNID's first floor circulating and research library, re-

puted one of the best of its kind in the world. In charge of the immense collection, and as information officer of the RNID is born-deaf Dr. Pierre Gorman, an Australian who holds a Ph.D. from Cambridge University. Although directed by hearing people answerable to a Board of Managers, the RNID has a quota of deaf workers on its staff.

Despite the intransigency of English tradition, the RNID tries to minimize the use of the "deaf and dumb" phrase. Yet many of its affiliated local welfare societies are called Deaf & Dumb Benevolent Societies, several of which are more than a century old, thus attaining the status of a landmark in their respective localities. Other groups prefer the less stigmatizing appellation of "Mission for the Deaf," or "Institute for the Deaf" or simply as "Voluntary and Welfare Society for the Deaf." A society usually has its own home, either of stark functionalism or ancient vintage. Identification is in form of a large outside entrance sign or marker: that can be seen without squinting the eye. Some signs I saw looked too big as if over-anxious to remind the locality of the necessity of deaf welfarism. Responsible for the society's work is a trained hearing person shouldering the older title of "Missioner and Superintendent." Depending on the society's resources, he may have an assistant missioner and one or more social workers, including a lady worker. Densely populated England has the lion's share of the 90 societies. Scotland, claiming more sheep than people, embraces about 14 such groups and branches—six centered in sooty Glasgow, Britain's third largest city. Mountainous Wales numbers five missions, plus branches. Crowded London, having more than 10% of the United Kingdom's known deaf population of 45,000 or over, is well covered. In all, the societies say they pay chief attention to the born deaf and the prelingual deaf because of their "communication difficulties."

A number of the welfare societies rose to new influence under the National Assistance Act of 1948, which empowers the Local Authorities (local governments) to provide for the welfare of the deaf in their areas by appointing special welfare officers. A majority of the Local Authorities saw fit to press the welfare society for the deaf into service as their agent, subsidizing the work with a grant. Thus, many Missioners and Superintendents bear the added designation of "District Welfare Officer to the Deaf." Societies deputized as agents have on their boards more than one representative of the Local Authorities, sometimes including the Lord Mayor of the city or community.

The Local Authorities also see about the early education of the deaf. The National

Education Act of 1944 makes it compulsory for deaf children to attend special schools from the age of five to sixteen. However, the Local Authorities may extend a deaf pupil's schooling to his 19th birthday at the request of his parents. A deaf tot, not yet out of his playpen, may be sent to school as early as his second birthday if his parents desire. Currently there are in Britain 70 special or residential schools for the deaf and hard of hearing. Now, more and more hard of hearing children are assigned to special units at ordinary schools. Deaf boys having trouble adjusting to the outside world after leaving a school for the deaf are given professional guidance at a residential training center conducted by the RNID in Devon in southwest England.

It is after the school years that the average deaf teenager goes to the voluntary and welfare society for aid and for his recreational needs as well. It provides a variety of services, ranging from religious instruction and social life to job placement and the caring of the aged deaf. Also available are lessons in lipreading and in the "deaf & dumb alphabet." A valuable function is placing qualified interpreters at the ready disposal of the deaf. As a community center for the deaf, a society usually possesses such physical facilities as a large social room with a television a billiard room and a well-lighted assembly hall with a platform or a stage, in addition to offices and committee rooms.

In the sensitive area of job placement, the society works closely with the Youth Employment and Disablement Rehabilitation officers and local employment exchanges. A job-seeking deaf Briton is permitted to apply for registration as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, under whose provisions employers of a certain number of workers must hire the handicapped. Successful job placement is followed up with regular visits by the society's staff to the deaf at their places of employment to iron out problems that may stem from communication misunderstandings.

Some societies go to the extent of providing overnight accommodations for deaf workers. A Deaf & Dumb Benevolent Society in north England maintains in its 200-year-old edifice a hostel, at reasonable weekly rates, for young deaf women employed in the city. The RNID operates a hostel for young deaf men working in London and for deaf youngsters needing assistance to find and keep jobs and to learn to be on their own. The same solicitous concern is accorded to the aged deaf, either at home or in a hospital. Recreational programs and warm weather outings are sponsored by the societies to brighten up the declining years of older deaf people. In housing projects for the aged many Local Authorities are thoughtful enough to install visible doorbells in apartments tenanted by the deaf. A deaf oldster found requiring custodial care can be sent to a special home for old deaf people by the Local Authorities. Eleven such homes are run by the societies. Another six come

under the wing of the RNID; two for women, one for men and three for both sexes. These homes, surprisingly enough, offer short-stay holiday accommodations to the deaf.

Deaf welfare work has the hallmarks of a serious, respected career in the United Kingdom. Deaf people having the necessary qualifications and temperament as well are encouraged to take up the calling. The deaf social workers I met had the advantages of intelligible speech and above-average lipreading ability. To cite an example, a charming, young deaf social worker with fluent speech told me she lost her hearing at the age of 14. An applicant for deaf welfare work must have a thorough knowledge of the communication skills of the deaf (speech, lipreading, fingerspelling, gestures or signs) and three years' experience in deaf welfare. The last hurdle is the Deaf Welfare Examination Board's examinations on theory and practical work. The Board grants certificates and diplomas. The certificate covers spiritual ministrations; the diploma does not. In 1946, largely through the leadership of the RNID, a College of Deaf Welfare was opened in London offering a three-year program of lectures. Incidentally, it is the only one of its kind in existence. Still, the Board is the final judge of a person's fitness for deaf welfare work.

One of Britain's oldest Deaf & Dumb Benevolent Societies is the York Deaf & Dumb Benevolent Society in the historic cathedral city of York. I visited the society which also includes the Doncaster & District Adult Deaf & Dumb Society and the Scarborough & District Deaf & Dumb Society. The York Society (another name is York Institute for the Deaf) makes its headquarters in a building it owns, "Bootham House"—a three-story Georgian mansion dating to the 18th century, the gift of a substantial citizen. It was my good fortune that the Missioner and Superintendent turned out to be one of the top men in Britain in deaf welfare, R. Stavers Oloman, M.B.E., J.P., Vice-Chairman of the RNID and Secretary of the National Council of Missioners and Welfare Officers to the Deaf—and on the local level, District Welfare Officer to the Deaf. Stocky, wide-framed and with an expressive face made to order for the deaf, Mr. Oloman greeted me graciously. I had an interesting, informative talk with him in his roomy, old-fashioned front-office he shares with his capable aides. He said he had been to America twice and recalled his visits to Gallaudet College. As a political leader in York—he was a Lord Mayor and has long been an Alderman—Mr. Oloman has been influential in enlisting the support of the community to causes of benefit to the deaf. In recognition of his accomplishments, he was invested in the coveted Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II. As a memento of our pleasant get-together, he gave me an autographed photo of himself, clad in his fur-lined mayoral robes and wearing a feathered three-cornered hat.

In the evening I returned to the York

Society for its mid-week social. The moment the news spread that I was a full-blooded Yankee, I was immediately ringed with deaf people, their eyes mirroring friendly curiosity. Naturally I was bombarded with questions about America and the American deaf. Among the more persistent queries were: "The deaf people in America make big pay, do they?" "Is it true that deaf American adults have cars and homes of their own?" Many of the questioners told me they got around on bicycles. An elderly person profusely begged my pardon for his having to leave so early because he had to put his unsteady legs to pedaling the five miles to his home. My questioning, in turn, elicited the fact that a number of the deaf adults in York were in the trades—carpentry, bricklaying, baking—to mention a few of the more common vocations. Some of the teenagers I met were apprenticed to tradesmen. The giggling girls at the social had jobs in a candy factory. As the evening wore on, I became increasingly impressed with the sharp alertness and quick responsiveness of the deaf people at the social and I told myself that if they had more rewarding opportunities they would have made out well. One of the evening's highspots was a chat I had with the York branch secretary of the British Deaf & Dumb Association. Referring to his livelihood, he said he and his deaf wife both worked in a bakery which he proudly informed me, with the Englishman's glowing veneration for the past, was founded in 1494. He invited me to visit the bakery, although forewarning me that he started work at the unearthly hour of three in the morning. Before it was time to leave, I was given a fill-in on the training of the deaf in England by a lean, bespectacled deaf man—he was an excellent lipreader—who identified himself as a "collector" on the York Society's staff, his duty being to solicit for funds and contributions.

The conversation at the social was carried on in speech, lipreading, fingerspelling and the English form of signs. By way of illustration, a Scotsman was depicted by blowing an imaginary bagpipe. The next morning, at my ancient hotel facing the 13th century stone walls that surround York, I received a telephone message from the society's lay preacher, a hearing man employed as a chef in a local hospital. He expressed his gratitude to me for visiting the society saying that the deaf people in York do not always have a chance to meet an American deaf adult. Back in the United States I received a cordial letter of further thanks from him.

It was like stepping into another world when I met the highly trained deaf adults in London. There I ran into numerous deaf people not only in their homes but also at affairs at one of the city's largest and oldest social organizations of the deaf. Several of the 300 members repeatedly stressed to me the importance for a deaf person in modern-day Britain having a sound education and extensive technical training in order to achieve job security. They explained such emphasis

was all the more necessary in view of England's crying need for more skilled manpower. That they practiced what they preached was evident in the type of positions they held—aviation engineers, aviation research engineers, automobile workers, surveyors, draftsmen, marine architects, laboratory assistants, hospital technicians and the like. A Cambridge University-trained deaf man fascinated me with a graphic description of his work as a regional planner for the Greater City of London.

Though different in their own respective spheres, the deaf Londoners and their deaf country cousins had a few things in common: griping over the crushing taxes, living costs and their government's austerity program. To my astonishment, I learned that many deaf jobholders had nothing left over after taxes for such rainy day essentials as insurance and savings—only enough for shelter, food and clothing. To drive home the harshness of the confiscatory levies, an aviation research engineer shocked me by saying the government snatched away \$1.40 from every \$2.80 he earned (before the pound's devaluation). "A fine annual salary" for a middle-aged, trained deaf worker was considered in the neighborhood of \$3,800, I was informed. Prime Minister Wilson's unpopular policies, many deaf Londoners feared, would result in layoffs among the less trained deaf in Britain. I spoke to a few who were already jobless, including one idled for as long as a year. Discouraged over a future in England, the more adventuresome-minded pumped me for information as to how they could emigrate to the United States. Some had tried without success to enter Canada.

However, looking at the brighter side, the deaf Londoners admitted they were far better off than before World War II. They credited the conflict with opening up a wide range of opportunities to the deaf. Since the war's end, they have successfully held on to their hard-won gains. By dint of hard work, several have been able to save enough to afford cars of their own—largely the gas-dieting, bantam sizes. Others preferred to battle London's hectic traffic by zooming around on motorcycles. I nearly had my breath entirely sucked out of my lungs as I saw a portly deaf man—a father in his mid-50's—roar off on a motorcycle in a cloud of choking fumes, his starched dignity intact.

The British and American deaf adults have much the same goals, dreams and hopes. But the American deaf person has the added advantage of living in a country where a high premium has always been placed on self-reliance and individual independence.

State Association Conventions

State	Date	City	Headquarters
Alabama	1969		
Arizona	June 1968	Phoenix	
Arkansas	July 1969	Little Rock	
California	1969	Los Angeles	
Colorado	June 1969	Colorado Springs	
Florida	1969	Miami Beach	Deauville Hotel
Georgia	1968	Albany	
Idaho	Sept. 1-4, 1969	Boise	
Illinois	Aug. 23-25, 1968	St. Louis	
Indiana	1969		
Iowa	Aug. 1968	Mason City	
Kansas	July 26-27, 1968	Topeka	Ramada Inn
Kentucky	1969	Danville	
Louisiana	June 1969	Lafayette	
Maryland	June 9, 1968	Ocean City	Carousel Motel
Michigan	May 30-June 1-2 1968	Detroit	Statler-Hilton
Minnesota	1969		
Mississippi	July 3-6, 1969	Biloxi	
Missouri	Sept. 1968		
Montana	1969	Butte	
Nebraska	1969	Omaha	
New York	Aug. 28-31, 1969	Buffalo	
North Carolina	July 19-21, 1968	Burlington	
North Dakota	1969		
Ohio	1969	Dayton	
Oklahoma	1969	Stillwater	
Oregon	1969	Eugene	
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16-17, 1968	Scranton	
South Carolina	1969		
South Dakota	June 1969	Huron	
South Nevada			
Tennessee	July 4-5-6, 1968	Nashville	Hermitage Hotel
Texas	1969	Corpus Christi	
Utah	June 1969		
Virginia	July 4-7, 1968	Arlington	Marriott Twin Bridges Motor Hotel
Washington	1969		
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	1969		

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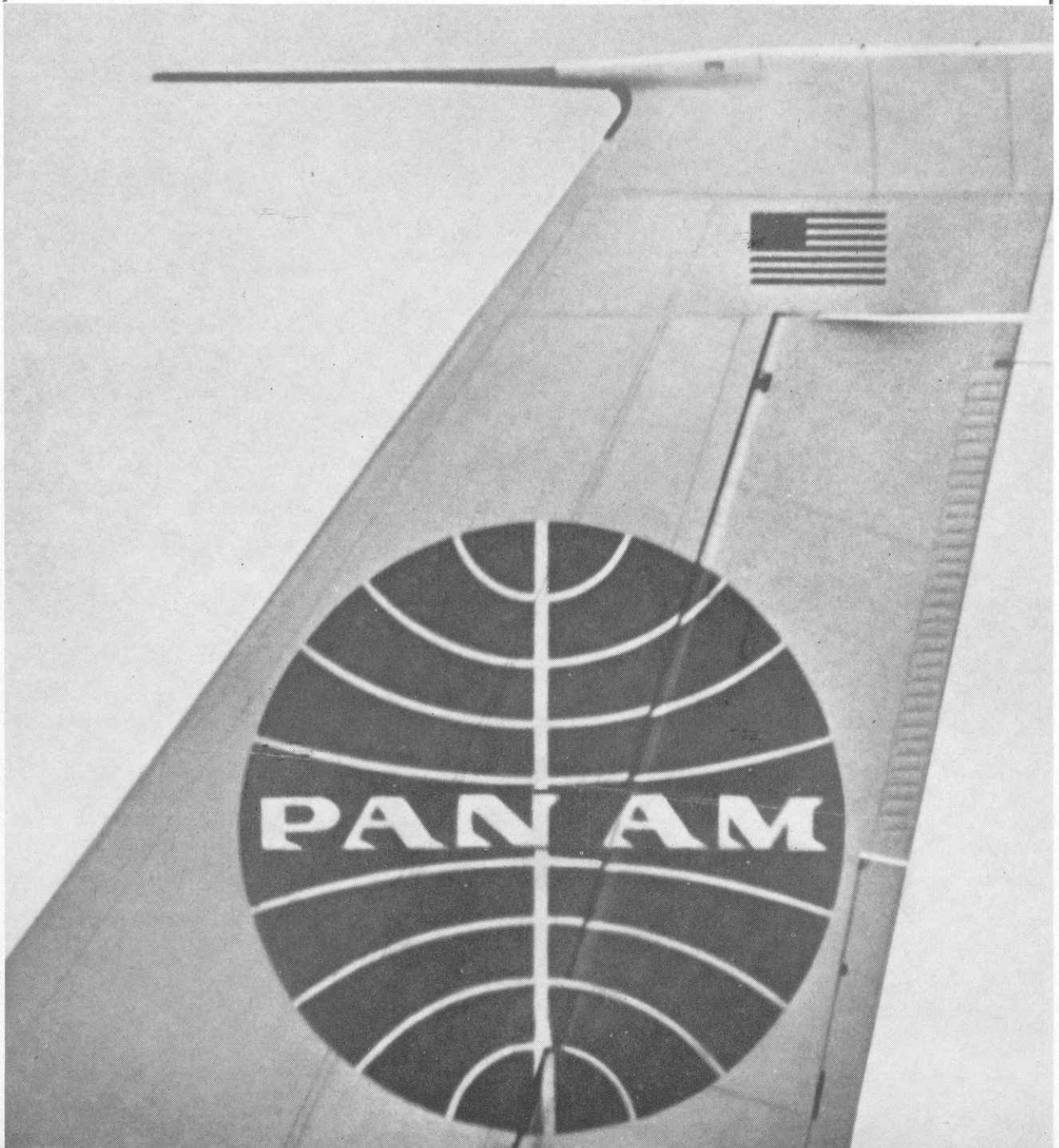
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Gallaudet College Alumni Pay Tribute At Lincoln's Tomb

By HOWARD P. WAHL

Acting on behalf of the national association, the Jacksonville Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association was host at a Charter Day celebration on Saturday, April 29, staged in Springfield and New Salem, Illinois.

At 4:30 in the afternoon, guests gathered at Lincoln's Tomb where a brief ceremony had been arranged in honor of Abraham Lincoln. The event had been under consideration for several years, and this year appeared to be singularly appropriate since it is the year of Illinois' Sesquicentennial.

Those in attendance gathered in the front rotunda and from there marched in line to the rear to face the sarcophagus in a semicircle. The ceremony began with the laying of a wreath on behalf of the GCAA by President James N. Orman and Dr. Grover C. Farquhar, oldest alumnus present and the chapter's special guest.

Following the laying of the wreath, an invocation was pronounced by James Alby, president of the Jacksonville Chapter, and a prospective student for the ministry at Virginia Theological Seminary this fall.

President Orman was then called upon to make the official address on the occasion. His remarks were as follows:

"The name of Abraham Lincoln will always be associated with the beginnings of our alma mater, Gallaudet College.

On April 8, 1864—almost exactly a year before the end of the Civil War—President Lincoln affixed his signature to the bill establishing Gallaudet College as an institution privileged to confer collegiate degrees upon deaf students, and assuring Federal support for this unique institution of higher education.

This action alone (widely known as it is) should suffice to link forever his name with education of the deaf.

Actually, however, it is not the sole link.

Years before, as a young member of the Illinois legislature, he joined with his friend, Orville H. Browning,



Dr. James N. Orman and Dr. Grover C. Farquhar laying the wreath at the sarcophagus of Abraham Lincoln.

in sponsoring a bill that led to the establishment of the Illinois School for the Deaf. Many of us here are connected with this institution.

So twice during his career, Abraham Lincoln had given tangible evidence of his deep humane impulses in a manner not usually associated with his name.

Three years ago we celebrated the Centennial of Gallaudet College which has grown and flourished.

Today, appropriately during the Sesquicentennial of our state, we are gathered here as representatives of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association—an organization with members scattered throughout our country and in distant places throughout the world—to express our gratitude on behalf of the Association."

The ceremony closed with the guide recounting the history of the tomb and details about Lincoln's family up to the present time. Immediately afterwards the guests participated in picture taking on television outside the tomb.

Following the ceremony the members

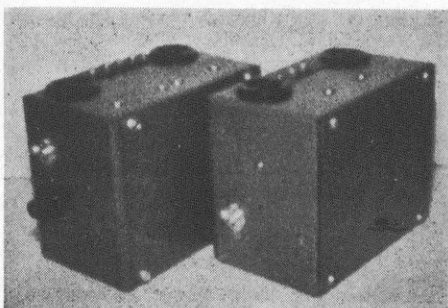
proceeded to Owen's New Salem Lodge at the foot of the entrance to the historical village. The party enjoyed a hearty repast in a setting highly reminiscent of the days in Abraham Lincoln's youth and subsequent career.

The program opened with remarks by Mr. Alby who introduced the toastmaster, David Mudgett, who in turn asked Dr. Orman to introduce the speaker of the evening, Dr. Farquhar. Dr. Farquhar mingled the light touch with reminiscences of life at Gallaudet in his days, which included, among other things, references to miniskirts, etc.

Mr. Mudgett then called for a number of song renditions, beginning with a popular song of the 1920's: "Yes, We Have No Bananas," followed by "Remember Pearl Harbor" by Mrs. Caroline Ravn. Robert Anderson gave a quickly improvised, hilarious Beatle number. The program closed with the beautiful poem, "E.M.G.," written by Dr. Orman and signed by Mrs. Marie Hofsteater.

Guests, whose presence was deeply appreciated, were Dr. and Mrs. Farquhar and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Rice, of Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baldrige of Indiana; and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Stiarwalt, of Good Hope, Illinois.

A program of some scenes at Lincoln's Tomb was shown on television on the following Sunday night by the Springfield station.



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Jerry Fail

NEWS

From 'Round the Nation

Mrs. Jerry Fail, News Editor
6170 Downey Avenue
North Long Beach, Calif. 90805

Mrs. Harriett Votaw, Asst. News Editor
2778 S. Xavier Street
Denver, Colorado 80236



Harriett Votaw

Colorado . . .

Early last winter, during his first visit to the Colorado ski spots, Guy LeBoeuf of Montreal, Canada, spent one day visiting the Air Force Academy near Colorado Springs with Mrs. Margaret Herbold and Verne Barnett. Mr. LeBoeuf said skiing at either Vail or Aspen was as good as in Switzerland—even better, perhaps, due to the height. They also dropped in to make a call on Robert Welsh, an instructor at the ITU School at Colorado Springs.

On March 16, Francis Mog and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Younger spent the day skiing at Breckenridge, Colorado. That evening they dropped in at the Silent Athletic Club with their faces as red as could be from the snow and sun.

Mrs. Elsie Reynolds of Englewood, after being discharged from Rose Memorial Hospital, is busily fixing up her home in order to sell it in preparation for moving to live with her daughter and family in San Diego, California, in May.

Mrs. Elmo Kemp has our deep sympathy for the loss of her 87-year-old sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Walch of Denver, who passed away recently. Mrs. Kemp's remaining sister, Mrs. Winnie Shafer, worked in the dining room at the Colorado School for the Deaf some years ago, has been living at a nursing home in Thermopolis, Wyoming.

The week of March 11 found Eddie Rodgers, Roy Demotte, Bob Brooke, Sandra Still and the Jerome Moerses in Park City, Utah, where they attended the first meet of the National Deaf Skiing Association. The skiers elected officers and Jerry Moers was elected secretary-treasurer. The group plans to meet in Stowe, Vermont, in 1969 and in Aspen, Colorado, in 1970.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Landman (Esther Rosen) welcomed their first child, David Allen, on March 23.

Eddie Duran has been in St. Anthony's Hospital where he underwent surgery on one of his knees.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Otteson's daughter and four grandchildren have returned to the States from Thailand where her husband is working as a construction superintendent. She is living with her parents for the time being, and they all have moved to a large apartment in Englewood not far from Mrs. Elsie Reynolds' home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Beach, formerly of Vancouver, Washington, have been living in Denver for the past several months.

Mrs. Mary Henrichs has returned from a three weeks' visit to Tucson, Arizona. She was taken there by her sister and her husband when they went to Old Mexico.

Recently Mrs. Margaret Herbold and James Tuskey were taken by Verne Barnett to Loveland, Colorado, where they spent the day visiting the Conrad Urbaches.

Friends of Marvin Wolach, a long-time classroom teacher at the New Mexico School for the Deaf, Santa Fe, will be happy to know that he has been promoted to the position of supervising teacher of the intermediate and advanced departments of that school.

Richard Morris recently met with an accident when his car was struck by a passing car. He suffered severe chest bruises and a deep cut in his lower lip that required several stitches.

On March 3, Marquita Skillin of Denver and Larry Tierney of Colorado Springs were united in marriage by the Rev. Donald Zuhn at Bethel Deaf Lutheran Church. A reception followed in the Colorado Room of the Silent Athletic Club Building. They are making their home in Colorado Springs where Larry is employed.

Sandra Still reported a wonderful time at Park City, Utah, where she went skiing with the other Coloradoans. One night Arthur Valdez of Salt Lake City, who was the local chairman of the ski meet, took Sandra and Bernard Rothenberg of New York City and Shanny Mow of Oakland, California, to Salt Lake City where they visited the Mormon Temple Square, to one of the newspaper plants and to a bowling alley where they met some of the Utah deaf. She also saw Paul Miller, formerly of Longmont, Colorado, but now of Ogden, Utah, when he came to Park City for the weekend.

Nebraska . . .

Leonard Ivins of Omaha was married on February 17 to Betty Rigby of Crete. Both attended the Nebraska School for the Deaf.

Twins, a boy and a girl, were born to Kelsa and Eunice McKain on January 30. We are sorry to report the girl died shortly after birth. The McKains live at Craig, Nebraska, and have a daughter about two years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Reilly have announced the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen Marie, to Gerald Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Zim-

merman. Miss Reilly is a graduate of St. Joseph's Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis and later graduated from Marian High School. Gerald graduated from the Nebraska School for the Deaf. They plan a July 13 wedding.

March 2 was a big day for James Devaney of Omaha. He was named the most valuable player in the MAAD basketball tournament for his play with the winning Council Bluffs team. This was a repeat honor since he was also named in 1965. At the dance following the games, he and Beverly Steskal of O'Neill announced their engagement and Beverly showed a pretty and novel engagement ring featuring two large pearls and several diamonds. They have set August 3 for their wedding date.

On February 6, Donna Smith attended a banquet as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Propp at the American Legion Club. The banquet was for the principals and superintendents from various schools for the deaf who were in Lincoln to attend the symposium on research and utilization of educational media for teaching the deaf. Two interpreters, Janet Bourne of Lincoln and another from California, were used. George Propp, as chairman, made a hit with the group when he gave a short talk about using overhead projection. The main speaker was George Agron of California, president-elect of the Northern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture. Among those attending the meeting and banquet were Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Brasel, of Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Huff of Wisconsin and Dr. Powrie V. Doctor of Gallaudet College.

Suzanne Gross entered the Frontier Airlines school for stewardesses in January and graduated February 26. Frontier sent a pair of free round-trip tickets to Otto and Lillian Gross so that they could fly to Denver for the graduation ceremonies and they let Otto pin Suzanne's "wings." It was a very colorful ceremony preceded by a wonderful dinner. Otto and Lillian spent the weekend in Denver helping Suzie find and move into a new apartment since it is a requirement of Frontier that their stewardesses live "just 10 minutes" from the airport. Suzanne received her wish and was allowed to stay in Denver. She loves that city and the mountains and would not be too happy if she had to transfer to Kansas City or Houston. She is on 24-hour call at present but later she hopes to get on a regular flight schedule so she can spend more time skiing and swimming.

Efford Johnson, Sr., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, suddenly was taken ill at the end of working hours at Campbell Soup Co. in Omaha and was taken to the Jennie Edmundson Hospital January 8. He was in the hospital for nine days for what was diagnosed as a mild heart attack and did not return to work until March.

Dale Paden reached retirement age in March but will stay on as dean of boys at NSD until the close of school in June. We imagine that Dale isn't planning to

retire from his private business for a while yet.

Raymond Carter was re-elected by a large margin to a third term as president of the Puget Sound Association of the Deaf. Clara Carter was elected as first Director and the two were co-chairmen for the club's 68th annual banquet April 20. Ray reports that Rummet Mueller (ex-NSD) is at the Washington School for the Deaf as a custodian; also that Kenneth Kauffman, another former Nebraskan, is living in Tacoma.

Berton Leavitt and son David were on the championship bowling team in the Father and Son YMCA League and the Leavitt family planned to celebrate with the family of Dr. Robert Kierstead, who with his son Jerry makes up the rest of the team. Jim Wiegand and Randy helped a little with the team when they bowled as subs one afternoon and Jim ended up with a 215 average for two games.

Emma Mappes toured California for more than two months visiting former Nebraskans such as Thelma Mayes Pehlgrim and Katie Mohl.

John Scheneman of Omaha underwent a frightening experience in February while he was at the Lutheran Hospital doing some work on the floor. A pair of holdup men forced him at gunpoint to lie on the floor of the hospital pharmacy while they were stealing narcotics. John was so upset by the experience of having a gun poked into his ribs that when he arrived home he turned on all of the lights in the house for the rest of the night.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Winters of Omaha celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on January 21 with an open house at the Lutheran Church.

Albert Sparks of Lincoln has purchased a camper body for his pickup truck and is looking forward to making his fishing and camping trips in more comfort. The Robert Dunningtons of Sioux City, Iowa, made a somewhat similar purchase re-

cently while visiting in Grand Island. Another well-equipped camper is Norman Scarvie of Council Bluffs, who with his wife, will head west in a covered pickup truck with a 12-foot house trailer for a 2½ month vacation. Vera Kahler, with the help of the Don Collamore family, is getting her new and larger camping trailer shipshape for the coming warm weather.

Missouri-Kansas . . .

Mrs. Pearl Steinhaus, president of the Missouri Association of the Deaf, gave an excellent talk on "Headlights of the MAD and the NAD," to an audience of 60 persons at the Kansas City Chapter meeting on March 16. Leslie Hall brought Mrs. Steinhaus to the board meeting of the Greater Kansas City Advisory Council of the Deaf at Hotel President. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hall for the weekend. While in Kansas City, the Charles Greens took Mrs. Steinhaus, Mrs. Ella Dillenschneider and Miss Georgetta Graybill for dinner after the Sunday worship at the Calvary Baptist Church.

Mrs. Leona Snyder returned home to Kansas City on March 23 after spending the winter in Closter, New Jersey, with her son and family. While there she went to Washington, D. C., as guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Brubaker and visited Galaudet College.

Pfc. Fred Kendrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Kendrick, and his buddy were badly injured when they worked to jack up a big tire which was flat on an Army truck and a blast sent them up in the air. Fred suffered a fractured leg.

Mrs. Hattie Enos, mother of Mrs. Neda Tompkins and Mrs. Grace Bridgeford, was surprised on her 80th birthday at a party given by her daughters and granddaughters. The party was held at First Assembly of God Church at 7th and Riverview in Kansas City, Kansas.

A baby shower was given at the K. C.

K. Center for Mrs. Mary Thomas on March 3 by Mrs. Nancy Shoptaw, Mrs. Shirley Jenicke, Mrs. Carolyn Hankins, Mrs. Juanita Thompson and Mrs. Eddie McCabe. The Thomas' baby was born March 18 and was named Marvin, Jr.

Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lancaster, enlisted in the Armed Forces and hopes to study electronics. He left on March 8 for Fort Potts, Louisiana.

Mrs. Clifford Jones resigned as secretary of the Heart of America Club of the Deaf in January and Mrs. Thelma Dillenschneider became the new secretary.

Milton S. Johnson, Sr., 72, passed away February 16 at St. Joseph Hospital. He has lived in Kansas City most of his life. He attended the Kansas School for the Deaf. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Edna C. Johnson; a son, Milton S. Johnson, Jr., of Denver, two brothers, one sister and three grandchildren. Mrs. Johnson has moved to Denver to live with her son.

Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Morris, spent one week at North Kansas City Memorial Hospital for a checkup. Rose is engaged to LaMar Prail of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have set their wedding date for July 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, Mr. and Mrs. John Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Teaney motored down to St. Louis on February 9 to attend the St. Louis NFSD Div. No. 24's 59th anniversary banquet and floor show.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Vohs received bad news that their son-in-law, Don Thompson of Sterling, Colorado, had third degree burns on his hands and stomach suffered from a furnace exploding while he was trying to light it. His wife Virginia had to stay with him in the hospital, so her sister Gloria came up from Springfield, Missouri, to care for the three children.

Mrs. Buford Ditzler got word from her oldest son, Everett, whom she has not

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seen for 20 years, that she is the grandmother of four. Word was also received from her other son, Ronnie, who was in Vietnam, that she has three more grandchildren. She is looking forward to a reunion with her oldest son and his family in June.

The William Eadeses were given a 25th wedding anniversary open house by their children on April 6.

On March 25, Loren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Mortenson, went to boot training camp at the San Diego Naval Base after enlisting in the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Murphy of Olathe became grandparents for the fourth time. Their son Mike and his wife had their first baby boy, Scott David, on March 2. The Murphys report that their daughter Beverly and her husband, Don Neri, are expecting a visit from the stork in July. Mrs. Lucille Murphy flew to Great Falls, Montana, to visit the Don Neris for two weeks. She visited the Montana School for the Deaf while there. She arrived home on time to see the National Theatre of the Deaf. Don is an airman at the Great Falls Air Base.

Miss Deborah Stewart was married to August Weber, Jr., son of the August Webers of Kansas City, Missouri, on April 20. Miss Stewart graduated from KSD in 1966 and Mr. Weber is a graduate of the Missouri School. The DeSoto Baptist Church was the setting for the wedding.

Texas . . .

Allen Duve, a 1967 TSD graduate, has started work in the Austin post office as a mail clerk. Apparently, Allen is the first deaf person in this area to be so employed.

Larry Barnett, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyett Barnett of Corpus Christi, was appointed minister to the deaf at the First Baptist Church of New Orleans, effective March 15. Larry formerly served as an interpreter and minister to the deaf in Corpus Christi.

Jeff Reed, a retired printer living in Austin, is recovering from injuries sustained in an auto accident February 15.

Stacy Beeman, father of Marjorie Moore, has been hospitalized since mid-March in Fort Worth. Reports are that he is doing well.

Frances Talbot, sister of Betsy Stanley, had major surgery in San Antonio during February and Betsy spent a month there nursing her sister. When Betsy returned home to Fort Worth, Frances came with her and is recuperating nicely.

John Stout of San Antonio was injured, although not seriously, in an auto accident March 30. John was a passenger in a car driven by Charles Turbiville.

Pat Adkins and Eddie Woodside were married recently in Houston and are making their home in that city.

Births: A girl, Lana Kim, to June

and Don Greer of Fort Worth on January 23. Baby is their second child. June and Don are planning to go to Colorado Springs in April to attend the ITU printing school. A boy, Pepper Joseph, to Mary Jo and Bill Mason of Fort Worth on February 2. A boy, William Tracy, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson of Austin on January 22. Mrs. Nelson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Don Williams of Austin.

Deaths: Garnett W. Padgett, 59, of Houston, died January 15. He is survived by his wife, Helen, and son, George, of Houston, and three daughters, Jeanette Padgett of Washington, D. C., and Elizabeth Padgett and Mrs. Pauline Garrett of Houston. Dell Lundford Sample, 83, of Temple on February 15 at Austin. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. F. M. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Meek (Edith Jones) of Denison died instantly when their car hit a freight train February 25. They are survived by a daughter, Mrs. Thelma Gaddis of Denison, and a son, Oliver Meek, a Denison High School student.

Charles E. Turbiville, 22, of San Antonio, was killed in a five-car accident near Cotulla on March 30. His car struck a pickup truck which was pulling another pickup and the impact knocked his car into the other lane where two other cars struck him. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Charles F. Turbiville, and

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three brothers, Bob, Dick and Tom, all of San Antonio.

Two Gallaudet students from Texas, Bonnelle Liardon and Franna Corley, participated with schoolmates in a modern dance at a B'nai B'rith luncheon in Washington, D. C., which was attended by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson. They sent a message to Mrs. Johnson telling her that they were loyal Democrats from Texas and following her speech at the luncheon Mrs. Johnson managed to find time to pose for photographers with Bonnelle and Franna.

Mrs. Seth Crockett of Austin went up to Tulsa a couple of months ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. Tommy Richardson. En route she also stopped over in Dallas to see her son, Renny, and his wife.

Jack Clifton has returned to Houston to live after several months in the employ of the U. S. Government in the D. C. area and with a photography firm in Maryland.

A baby shower was held during March for Mrs. Pete King, sister of Rev. Jack Harwood, at the home of Mrs. Jack Blanton. Hostesses who assisted included Mrs. Joe Bice, Mrs. Howard Wood and Mrs. Buster Guinn.

The Texas Association's Ranch-O-Rama will be held June 1 in Dallas and people from all over the state are expected to attend the event.

R. L. Davis, retired TSD teacher, and his daughter, Hazel, of Riverside, California, visited Dallas during Hazel's spring vacation from CSDR where she is a supervisor. They visited R. L.'s sister and niece and then came down to Austin for a few days as guests of Claire Crockett and Carrie Abbott. A reception was given for them at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seegar with Mrs. Ralph White,

Mrs. Bonnie Rogers and Mrs. Norma Hensley assisting. Mr. Davis and Hazel returned briefly to Dallas before flying back to California.

The Continental Hotel of Houston hosted the National Conference on Mental Health Services for Deaf People, sponsored by the New York State Psychiatric Institute, in mid-February. Educators, counselors and psychologists came from around the nation to attend the conference and, among TSD graduates who attended were Larry Stewart of Los Angeles, Rev. Carter Bearden of Atlanta and Mrs. Ralph Jordan of Berkeley. Steven Chough and Al Berke visited around Austin after the conference ended. A reception was held for them by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hensley and Mr. and Mrs. Larry Evans.

The Fort Worth Silent Club hosted Bert Poss as guest speaker March 30. Mr. Poss spoke of the work of vocational rehabilitation to a group of parents of deaf children and to members of the club at Town Hall.

The state cultural program was held in Austin the end of March at the Austin Club of the Deaf. Mrs. Leon Balzer of Corpus Christi won first prize with her oil painting and Mrs. George LaRue won second prize also for an oil painting. Edwin Easley and Sam Lane tied in chess competition.



Douglas J. N. Burke, Director of Student Program Placement, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, makes a point in his talk to the College Alumni Banquet, Ogden, Utah, March 30, 1968. He discussed developments at the NTID, answered numerous questions on admissions requirements, and cleared up many misconceptions. The Ogden stop was one of several in his tour of the West. (Photo by Keith Nelson)

Kentucky . . .

Danville Division No. 125, NFSD, had its silver anniversary banquet at Stone Manor Restaurant south of Harrodsburg on April 6. Joseph Balasa was chairman and Grand President Frank B. Sullivan was the guest of honor.

Under the chairmanship of Claude B. Hoffmeyer, the Kentucky Association of the Deaf will have its second annual picnic at Fort Boonesboro State Park near Richmond on July 28.

Louisville was host to an individual handicap bowling tournament on March 9, with events for both men and women. Robert Kolb was chairman, with able assistance from Jerry Schaefer. First honors were taken by Charles Gall. More than 300 deaf people crowded the two rooms of the Louisville Association of the Deaf in the evening.

Louisville Club for the Deaf recently donated \$25 to the Kentucky Association of the Deaf. A like sum was given by the Western Kentucky Lake Deaf Association.

Captioned films are shown the first Saturday of each month by Danville Division No. 125, NFSD, after the business meetings, under the direction of James Hester.

Miss Virginia Ward will represent the Kentucky Association of the Deaf at the NAD convention in Las Vegas in June. Alternate is Mrs. Daniel Middleton. They were selected last October at a KAD board meeting held during the homecoming football game social at the National Guard Armory in Danville. At the same meeting, it was voted to present the Kentucky School a football plaque in recognition of its outstanding 1966 record. Fifty dollars was voted toward playground equipment for the primary children at KSD.

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New York . . .

Irving Meyers is the new manager of Tad's Steak House which is open for business. Fortunately it is in the vicinity of the Union League Clubroom. We would not be surprised if half of his customers are deaf. We wish Irving a lot of luck in his new venture.

The best celebration for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller's recent 25th wedding anniversary was a trip to the Orient and South Seas. They found Japan clean and its people courteous and they saw the original "Three Wise Monkeys." Hong Kong is receiving many refugees from Red China and it was a sad sight for the Millers to see small children carrying their baby sisters and brothers on their backs and begging. While in Australia, the Millers celebrated a happy reunion with their daughter and her family. They received red carpet treatment from deaf strangers in New Zealand and reporters from three newspapers interviewed them. En route home via Hawaii, the Millers made a stopover in San Francisco. Leland Nances, formerly of New York, hosted a party in their honor as well as for Dr. Pierre Gorman of London. Twenty members of the ODAS attended. While in San Francisco, they had dinner with their relatives.

The Kleinhandlers, the Grants, the Weinstocks and the Geltzers went off to sunny Puerto Rico on April for seven days.

Thoughts Of A Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor

(Just returning from the Institute for Counselors of the Deaf, Leadership Training Program, San Fernando State College, April 3 to April 5, 1968, in Los Angeles)

By ANN GLASS

California Department of Rehabilitation, Sacramento, California

The thing that bothered me the most was the unabating distrust that many deaf persons have of anyone who hears. There seems to be the ever-present need to view those who have full, or partial hearing as enemies. This attitude is also present in some hearing persons who are totally identified with deaf persons, i.e., children of deaf persons, teachers in residential schools, etc.

Even actual demonstrations of helpfulness and interest are disbelieved. I was

The AAAD National basketball tournament hosted by Union League, attracted thousands. Among them were many ex-New Yorkers such as Russell Stecker who had a ball meeting his old school friends: Art Kruger, Fred Schreiber, Alexander Fleischman, Emanuel Giambaresi, Al Mendez, Frances Barbera and Alfred Sonnenstrahl.

Hooray! Our Bernard Rothenberg came in second in the Class B ski event in Utah.

An item in one of the New York newspapers mentioned three successful ear-drum transplantations in Israel. May there be hope for all deaf people in the future!

reminded of a deaf woman with whom I had spent countless hours in investigating job opportunities saying, as we returned to my office one day, "Tell me honestly, how do you really feel about the deaf?" I told her that, in my opinion, there was no such entity as "the deaf" any more than there was "the blind," "the poor," "the lame." I explained that some humans have hearing problems, some visual, some are poor, some are not poor, but they are people not disabilities! I went on to state that like her, I do not have the same feelings about everyone. I like some people, dislike others, but not on the grounds of their physical attributes, only on the basis of their personalities.

This is the point I wish to make to deaf people: Don't distrust everyone else because they differ physically. View them as people with a variety of personalities, interests and motivations. When this happens, we will truly overcome prejudice and distrust. When this happens, and when deaf persons can rid themselves of their self-centeredness, they will be able to secure badly needed services of all kinds. There is no worse inhibitor and frustrator than distrust.



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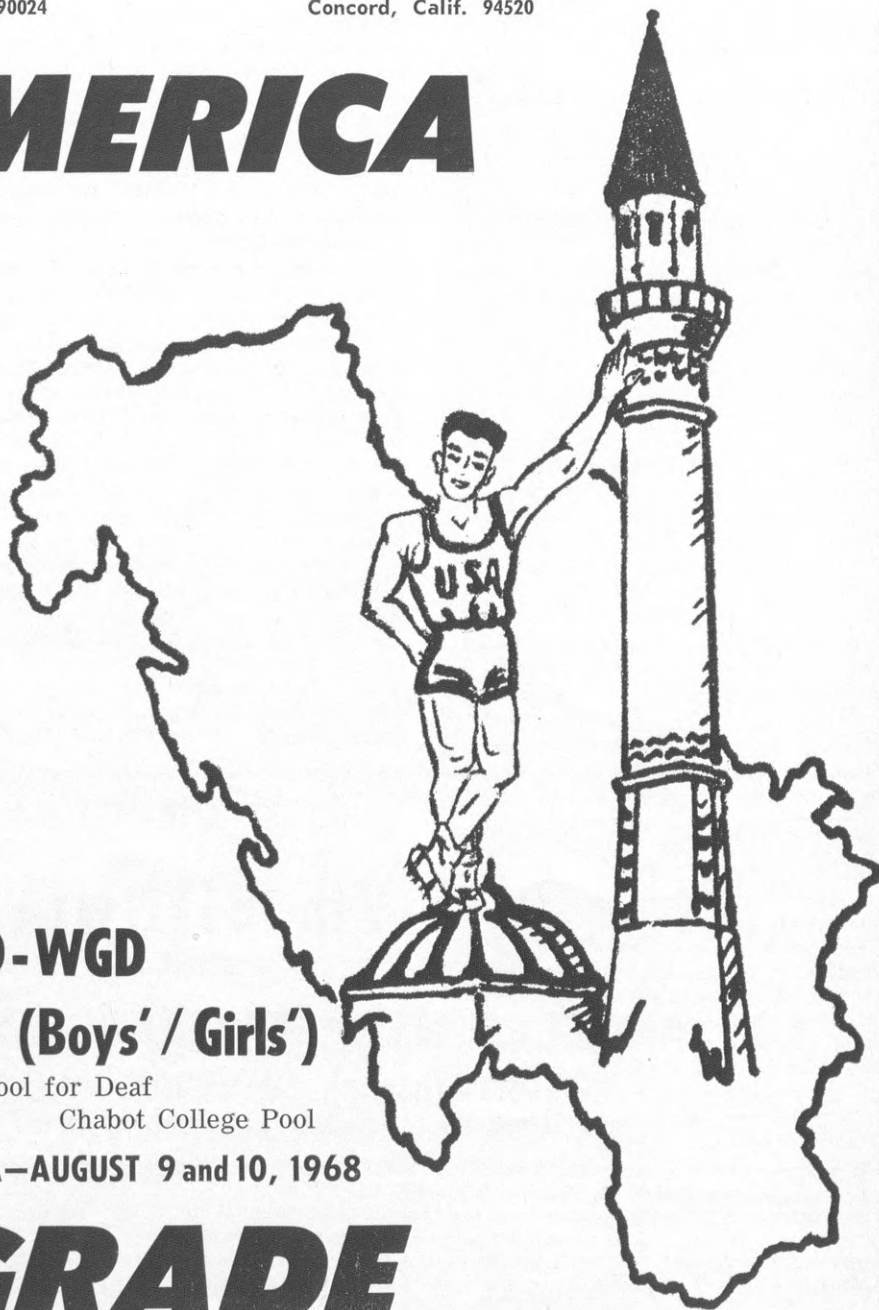
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Thanks should go to Bill Esposito, sports publicity director of St. John's University, for writing up the results of the 24th AAAD National Basketball Tournament in the previous issue. It was unexpected, but the story was a good one. Now for my comments on the recent national cagefest . . .

The Los Angeles Club of the Deaf quintet was not favored to take this meet even though it was seeded No. 1 by the AAAD officers. But the well-coached Angelenos proved they were the best in the nation.

* * *

Never before in the tournament's history had a game awaited with such anticipation, turned into such an unexpected ball-control type contest. It resulted from a team effort rarely displayed by club of the deaf cagers and smart coaching by incomparable Lou Dyer. LACD was trying to become the first club in the AAAD's 24 years to win the title three consecutive times and also the AAAD crown four times. And the seeded No. 2 East Bay Club of the Deaf quintet from Oakland was expected by most people to dethrone LACD and win its first AAAD championship.

However, it was Los Angeles' game, 58-55, a third straight AAAD championship, permanent possession of the 1954 Kansas City Traveling Trophy, the climax to an unforgettable moment in AAAD history. Bedlam broke loose. The jubilant Los Angeles players lifted Coach Lou Dyer to their shoulders en masse and paraded to the center of the court. Tears were streaming from his flushed and emotion-torn face.

For Lou Dyer this was more than just another game, another championship. It marked the end of a long distinguished career of coaching in the AAAD. His few sparse hairs tinged with grey, in poor health all last year, Lou in 1968 was a far different man from the dashing, handsome young man who led Los Angeles to the FIRST national basketball tournament in Akron, Ohio, in 1945.

In that year, just out of semipro basketball with Piggly-Wiggly and other teams, Dyer had yet to prove that he could do as well as a coach as he did as a player. Buffalo took that one with the incomparable Nat Echols. The next year, however, with new material, Lou came right back to lead Los Angeles to its first AAAD crown.

After that, however, ensued a long drought. Though Los Angeles sent three different teams (LACD, Valley and Blue Jay) coached by Lou Dyer tourney after tourney, the grand prize eluded them for 14 years.

The magic year was 1966 at Boston. That was the year the AAAD first saw Leon Orlient Grant in basketball competition. The 6'8" Grant, deaf prep All-American from the North Carolina School for the Deaf at Raleigh and all-collegiate conference player for Durham (N.C.) College, moved to Los Angeles and lent his services to the LACD team. This proved the turning point, and the Angelenos went from Boston to take it all again in Omaha in 1967.

Meanwhile, up north from Los Angeles, in the Bay Area, the Oakland team was fielding one of its best teams in history.

With 6-6 John O'Donnell, the Hendrix Brothers, Gary and Rich, and 6-5 Tom Zarembka, and others, they put together a fast-breaking team that has been second only to their southern cousins the last few years. Unseeded in 1966, Oakland almost upset the applecart in Boston, and Los Angeles pulled the game out of the fire in the last seconds of the first round game. Oakland proved itself in 1967 at Omaha when it lost in the finals to Los Angeles, 83-77.

This year, the Oakland club obtained the services of Kevin Milligan, now a teacher at the Washington State School for the Deaf, in addition to the rest of its stars, and it was a tossup between the two teams in the pre-game ratings. Oakland demonstrated its fast-breaking style of play in overcoming Council Bluffs and Washington, D.C., by 90-plus scores on the way to the finals, while Los Angeles was struggling with Akron and Long Island in the upper bracket.

To further confuse the issue, Leon Grant pulled up lame in the opening game against Akron after flipping in 33 points in 30 minutes and had to leave the game with 10 minutes left and missed the second game against Long Island entirely. It was doubtful if he would play in the finals, though the Los Angeles manager, Marvin Greenstone, took him to a doctor and did all he could to get him ready for the game.

This, then, was the setting at the 24th Nationals, as the final game opened. With Grant at best a doubtful starter, and even if he played there was no guarantee he would last, the odds were in Oakland's favor.

The game started slow. In the first three minutes only two points were on the board . . . Los Angeles. The unbelievable had happened. The strategy of Lou Dyer became apparent as Los Angeles kept control of the ball and forced Oakland to slow down. At the half the score was 20-20, one of the lowest, if not the lowest, in AAAD history.

In the second half, the tempo picked up somewhat, as the Oaklanders tried to take the game away from the Angelenos, and there were a few fastbreaking exchanges of baskets. However, each time the Bay Area team began to force the pace Coach Dyer called a timeout and Los Angeles resumed its cool control of the game.

That was the way the game went . . . until . . . bedlam! It proved for once and all that a coach is a very important part of a team, and that a team with a coach like Lou Dyer will win over an-



They were the BIG WHEELS of the 24th AAAD cagefest (shown with the array of tournament trophies) . . . Murray Finkelstein, chairman, (left) and Anthony Sansone, assistant chairman. (Photo by Rogers Crocker)

other evenly-matched team with a less-experienced coach.

It was a fitting climax to a brilliant coaching career and one that will remain in the memories of all who saw the game for years to come.

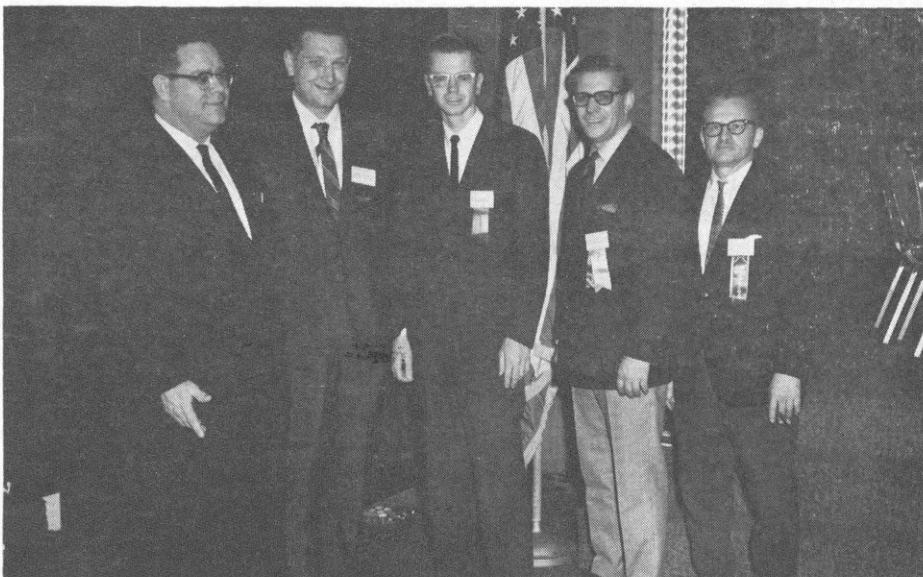
During those 24 years of the AAAD, Lou Dyer was in semi-retirement from coaching three times, but this time he is retiring for good. And it may interest you to know that Lou Dyer has never lost a game in Farwest tournament play, and his teams won 36 and lost 17 in 17 AAAD Nationals.

Prior to the championship game, we asked Dyer about his team's chances against Oakland. He said he spoke to the players in the dressing room and told them that they could win because they could control the ball better than Oakland and the one thing for the Angelenos was to get the ball to Big Leon near the basket and let him go to work even though he had a sprained ankle. How true, for Grant was the game's standout performer and he easily won the MVP award.

And Duke Connell of Cleveland, Ohio, and president of the Central Athletic Association of the Deaf, was kind enough to submit to us statistics on the title game. This we learned that due to the ankle injury of Leon Grant, the Oakland's tall players had an advantage on the boards, clearing 21 rebounds to 15 for the Angelenos. LACD's tenacious defense limited Oakland to only 24 field goals in 59 attempts for 40.7%. The Angelenos got 39 shots and made 20 for 51.2%. The East Bay cagers had 11 turnovers and the Dyer men only six.

During the regular season Los Angeles LOST to Oakland, 80-72, up north, but without the coaching of incomparable Lou Dyer . . . that was the difference. And in the rubber game, there was no single hero. Grant, the 6-8 middleman; Maurice Mosley and Jim Reineck, the tantalizing guards, and the cornermen, Wayne Spears and Jim Renshaw, plus excellent substitute John Milford, worked together as few teams do. **And veteran Mosley's ability in moving the ball against the pressure of the Oakland full-court press was indeed a factor in Los Angeles' victory.**

This title victory did not compare with the way LACD defeated the Eastern champion, Long Island Club of the Deaf from Jamaica, in the semifinals. However, in this contest the LACD players seemed to perform with the assurance gained from the fact that they knew they were the best. It was a confident bunch that played without Leon Grant. Statistically they were as close as team players could ever get. John Milford, who substituted for Leon at center, scored 18 points; Maurice Mosley had 16; Jim Reineck and Jim Renshaw, 12 each, and Wayne Spears, 8. Milford, the handsome 6-3 former deaf prep All-American from Georgia and captain of Gallaudet College's quintet last year and now a PE teacher at the Arizona School for the Deaf, was a big help. He scored 10 straight charity



All officers of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf were reelected, and these gentlemen comprise the AAAD administrative board for the ensuing year. Left to right: Jim Barrack, Towson, Maryland, president; George Elliott, Baldwin Park, California, vice president; Ron Sulcliffe, Hyattsville, Maryland, secretary-treasurer; Herb Schreiber, Inglewood, California, publicity director and chairman of AAAD Hall of Fame Committee; and Art Kruger, West Los Angeles, California, chairman of U.S. World Games of the Deaf Committee. (Photo by Rogers Crocker)

tosses before missing the last one, and that was enough to win the ball game for LACD as both teams made 27 field goals each.

Unseeded Long Island, by the way, was the most impressive team of the tourney. It was composed of several fine former deaf-prep All-Americans from the St. Mary's and Fanwood schools such as 6-4 Bob Watts, 6-0 Bob Lagomarsini, 6-1 Roger Konoski, Kevin Brand and 6-0 Bob Stein, and also two truly great performers from Public School No. 47, a day school for the deaf, in Alan Cohen, a great shooter, and 6-3 Bob Williams. If they stick together for a few years, they'll be AAAD champions.

In the opening game of the tourney, only some fantastic outside shooting by 6-0 Emil Hartman, hook shooting by 6-4 Bill Wires, and inside work by 6-5 Jim Bittner enabled Akron to stay with LACD early in the second half. However, a disciplined team representing LACD then got to work on full-court press. As a result of this the Central champions repeatedly turned the ball over on offense and committed many defensive errors to allow the perennial Farwest champions to win easily. LACD was ahead at half-time by only three points, 45-42.

As expected Big Leon Grant was the unanimous choice for the tourney's first team selection. Others chosen were John Milford of Los Angeles, Bob O'Donnell and Gary Hendrix, both of Oakland, and Harvey Goodstein of Washington, D.C. Selected for the all-tourney second team were Maurice Mosley and Wayne Spears, both veterans of Los Angeles, Kevin Milligan of Oakland, Bob Williams of Long Island and Quentin Amati of Union League.

Eddie Woodside of Houston was the top scorer of the tourney as he tallied 75 points in three games. Other outstanding point makers above 50 points were Leroy Bookman of Houston, 64; Bob O'Donnell

of Oakland, 60; Leon Grant of Los Angeles, 58 (two games); Jim Bittner of Akron, 58 (two games); Dennis Wernimont of Council Bluffs, 56; Danny Fine of Union League, 56, and Harvey Goodstein of Washington, Paul Kaessler of Union League and John Bookman of Houston, 51 each.

And we all agreed that officiating at the games was the best in 24 years of AAAD tournaments. All of the 14 referees acted as if they were officiating college or professional basketball games.

It was great to return to our former stomping grounds in New York City. This was our home for 10 years before we moved to Akron and then to Los Angeles. It was in 1941, while living in New York City, that we conceived the idea of basketball tournaments for clubs of the deaf. Though modest in size, the teams being mostly local, the tourney drew well and the following year we branched out, inviting outside teams, even one from Chicago, to participate.

The scene shifted to Akron where we were living in 1945. With the backing of the Akron Club of the Deaf, we put our tournament on a truly national scale inviting teams from Los Angeles, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Kansas City and so forth so that each section of the country should be represented. It was also at Akron that the organizational meeting of the association was held, rules and regulations formulated. During the interim regional athletic associations were set up and officers elected. Having shown the way, there was a stampede of clubs seeking to sponsor subsequent tournaments.

Akron is the birthplace of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf, but New York City should be known as the birthplace of basketball tournaments for clubs of the deaf.

* * *

Through past experience the USA-WGD Committee cannot meet during tourna-

ment time, so with the kindness of Dr. Roy M. Stelle, superintendent of the New York School for the Deaf at White Plains, the members of the committee together with Eva and Ruby were guests of the school, and Bob Davila, a school teacher and team manager of USA Yugo 69 squad, arranged an excellent visitation schedule Sunday through Tuesday for us on the NYSD campus. And all day on Monday we met from 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. at Currier Hall, the gymnasium of the school. It was a very productive meeting. We were glad we made no mistake when we chose this school as the site for the training of our USA Yugo 69 athletes prior to their departure for Belgrade. There our athletes will train for one week, Monday, July 28, through Monday, August 4, 1969.

The New York Jets professional football team offered to pay NYSD \$30,000 for the use of its athletic facilities for their summer training sessions, but the school turned them down.

Jerry Jordan, our CISS representative, attended the New York AAAD shindig just a few days after he returned home from attending the meeting of the CISS Executive Committee at Lausanne, Switzerland. He gave an excellent report of the CISS meeting at the annual meeting of the AAAD board of directors. The following are the highlights of the report of the 1969 Belgrade plans . . .

The dates of the Yugo 69 Games have been changed for the third time, but August 9-16, 1969, is OFFICIAL . . . President Tito of Yugoslavia will be the patron of the Yugo 69 Games . . . All athletes will be housed in a Games Village about 20 minutes from the stadium. Male and female athletes will be separated by a fence! Ample practice fields are available in the Village. Cost will be approximately \$7-\$8 per day, including meals . . . Injury insurance will be provided by the host and this is mandatory for all future hosts (USA started this in 1965) . . . The Congress of CISS will be held prior to the

Games . . . Opening ceremonies will be held at night under floodlights in the 60,000-seat stadium. They will be followed by a soccer game . . . The banquet can accommodate 1,500 people at \$10 per person . . . All athletes will be transported between Games Village and places of competition free of charge . . . Price of the combination ticket is still undetermined but it is expected to be \$15. This does **not** include banquet. However, a combo ticket will also be good for free public transportation by trolley-bus throughout Belgrade . . . The Games schedule will be six days plus one day each for opening and closing ceremonies—a total of eight days. There are no visa requirements and all countries including Israel, are welcome . . . Of the 33 CISS member nations, 23 have already said they will participate. Over 1,200 athletes are expected . . . Twelve sports will be offered at the Yugo 69 Games (subject to entry by at least three countries): Track and field, swimming and water polo, basketball, tennis, table tennis, wrestling (freestyle and Greco-Roman), shooting, cycling, soccer, gymnastics, handball (European style), and VOLLEYBALL . . . Entertainment for tourists will be offered nightly. Separate entertainment will be offered to athletes at the Games Village.

Quite appropriately, Drago Vukotic, president of the World Federation of the Deaf who has been to this country on several occasions on various projects, is chairman of the Organizing Committee for Yugo 69 Games. He reported that there is ample, modern hotel space and that is almost impossible to pay more than \$10 for a luxury room, and that food is good, plentiful, and cheap. A dollar will buy two quarts of wine! . . . The question of West and East Germany was resolved according to the decision of the International Olympic Committee of which the CISS is affiliated. The teams will march separately but under one flag. Points will be counted separately . . . And it was announced that the next Pan-

American Games for the Deaf will be in Cali, Columbia, in 1971.

* * *

We surely enjoyed being in New York. Ask anyone who was there and he will tell you that it was the largest attendance in history. Responsible was the venerable and respected host, Union League of the Deaf, Inc., and its very capable local committee headed by Murray Finkelshtein, assisted by Anthony Sansone, Max Friedman, Milton Cohen, Ira Lerner, Joe Worzel, Abraham Barr, Aaron Hurwit and Norman Feig. The host club grossed over \$32,000, a record.

The popularity of the AAAD National Basketball Tournament **continues**. According to the AAAD regulations, selection of the host city shall be decided at least four years in advance by ballot at the annual meeting of the AAAD board of directors. St. Louis was awarded the tournament in 1971 and Hartford in 1972.

The dates for the Silver Anniversary Tournament are March 26-29, 1969. The host Akron Club of the Deaf, Inc., through its general chairman, Jack Z. Falcon, a chemist at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, has contracted with Akron University for use of its spacious and modern gymnasium located within walking distance of Akron Sheraton Hotel, meet headquarters.

* * *

We have received 306 entries for try-outs in five sports at Berkeley, August 9-10, 1968 . . . 142 in track and field (28 of them are women), 49 in swimming, 27 in tennis, 19 in table tennis and 70 in wrestling.

The DEAF American

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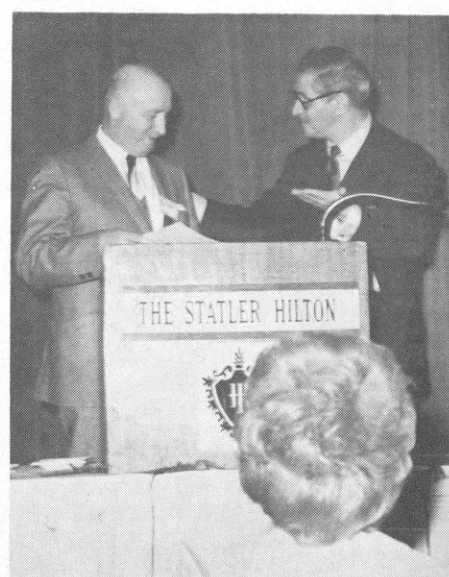
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HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES—At the 24th AAAD National Basketball Tournament Hall of Fame luncheon on March 29, three additional deaf sports personalities were honored. Left to right: Rolf Harmsen receiving his award from Herbert Schreiber; Tom Berg getting his certificate from Edward C. Carney; Max Friedman being cited by Mr. Schreiber. (Photos by Rogers Crocker)

AAAD Adds Three To Hall Of Fame

The highlight of the 24th AAAD Nationals was the Hall of Fame luncheon on Friday, March 29, 1968. Alex Fleischman, who was the first chairman of the AAAD Hall of Fame Committee when the Hall was established in 1952, was toastmaster. Guest speaker was Greg Rice, one of the greatest American distance runners of all time. Dr. Roy M. Stelle, superintendent of the New York School for the Deaf, White Plains, was one of several invited guests.

The climax of the luncheon, which was attended by a record 900 people, was presentation of the AAAD Hall of Fame awards with Herb Schreiber, the present chairman, taking charge.

Honored were the sports personalities pictured above: Rolf Harmsen of Bismarck, North Dakota, as a player; Tom Berg, of Gallaudet College, as a coach, and Max Friedman of Bronx, N. Y., as a leader.

How about the honorees . . . "My parents often said I could outrun them when I was four or five years old." And so began the resplendent running career of Rolf Harmsen, who more than four decades ago was known as the "North Dakota Flier" at Gallaudet College. There is a 1923 news peg in the Chicago Herald and Examiner that refers to Harmsen as "by far, the greatest deaf athlete that ever lived." That was during the Gallaudet days, but Harmsen had been whirling track dust in prep school for the North Dakota School for the Deaf at Devils Lake. During his 1921 and 1922 track season, Harmsen's running abilities paid off in 29 first place medals. In his first state high school finals he won first place in the 100-yard dash, second in the 220 and third in the 220-yard low hurdles. The next year as a senior, Harmsen captured all three events. He and another teammate accounted for 24 points, placing the

Devils Lake school squad only one point behind co-champions Grand Forks and Fargo, which both had 25. At Gallaudet he reached the peak of his track career during the 1923-24 season, and became the first deaf athlete to crack the 10-second barrier in the 100-yard dash. However, his college career ended after this due to family financial difficulties. He won three firsts in the Washington, D.C., American Legion Invitational. The medals came in the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the 220-yard low hurdles. Another highlight was his winning the 100-yard dash in the 1923 University of Pennsylvania Annual Relay Carnival. Harmsen has a 14-inch trophy Gallaudet earned in that meet, but he was a bit disappointed in one respect. Two judges recorded a 9.8 time for his run and three gave him at first a record-breaking 9.6. Unfortunately two of the last three changed their minds and gave him the official 9.8. All this was run without aid of starting blocks or hard track. In the summer Harmsen ran for the Illinois Athletic Club, eventually making sports headlines by virtue of his championship dashing in national AAU events. In an exhibition performance at Bismarck, Harmsen startled spectators with a 5.2 time in the 50-yard dash. He was soon considered a good bet for the 1924 Paris World Olympics, but he had to give it up—as the ruling set by the Olympic Committee didn't allow any club to sponsor their own athletes. Today Harmsen is an avid track fan, but notes that everything has changed. When he ran, there were no cinder tracks, starting blocks or pep pills. He has been employed at the Bismarck Tribune as a floorman for the last 42 years.

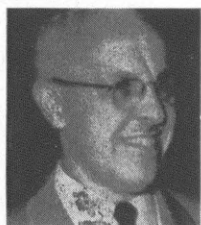
Tom Berg is the 16th coach to be chosen. Deaf since he was six years old, Tom won varsity letters in both wrestling and track from Gallaudet College (1939-44) and still holds the Gallaudet record for the

javelin throw. A product of the Washington State School for the Deaf, he began coaching track in 1946 at the Maryland School for the Deaf where he coached both basketball and track for the next 10 years. There he developed John Smith who was 200-meter champion at the World Games for the Deaf in 1953 and 1957. Appointed to the Gallaudet faculty in 1953, he continued his coaching career. In 1962, he was named "Small College Track Coach of the Year" by the Rockne Club of Kansas City. Several of his athletes have won Mason-Dixon Collegiate Conference individual championships, the most recent being Steve Baldwin, 1967 winner of the two-mile run. And several of his tracksters have broken World Deaf records. Closely associated with the quadrennial World Games for the Deaf, Berg was head coach of the USA track teams in 1957 in Milan, Italy, and again in 1961 in Helsinki, Finland. He will serve again as head coach of the USA Yugo 69 track team. He served as games director for the '65 Games in Washington, D.C. A native of Butte, Montana, who now lives in Greenbelt, Maryland, with his wife and three sons, Berg holds a B.A. degree from Gallaudet College and a master's degree from the University of Maryland. In addition to his duties as track coach, Berg is also assistant dean of students of Gallaudet College.

Max Friedman is highly regarded as one of the ablest leaders in New York State as well as in the United States. He served the EAAD as secretary-treasurer as well as president, moving up to serve the AAAD as president for two terms. He was football coach at the New York School for the Deaf and his 1940 eleven was undefeated and unscored upon. After this he turned to employment as a printer at the New York Times where he is a mark-up man. He was tour director of the USA-IGD Committee in 1961 at Helsinki, Finland, and was special assistant to the

IGD chairman of the 1965 Games. He also served as chairman of the New York World Fair Committee for fans and athletes after attending the memorable 1965 Games. He has been active in the mental health projects in New York, and in the affairs of the Gallaudet College Alumni

Association. He was chairman of the National Jewish Deaf convention in 1964. He writes an occasional article for publication in periodicals for the deaf. He has served capably as secretary and publicity director of the highly successful 24th AAAD cagefest.



QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS on *Parliamentary Procedure* By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians,
and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians, American Institute of
Parliamentarians, Illinois Association of Parliamentarians

"Let There Be Light"

(Excerpts from the **National Parliamentarian** magazine, May 1956)

Law is a word susceptible of many definitions, but in the final analysis may be called a rule of conduct enforced by a controlling authority.

Pope's "Essay on Man" tells us that "Order is heaven's first law." From the very creation the physical routine of the world has been governed by law and order. The moon and the stars have their mixed course; the sun follows its orbit and the world rotates according to a fixed law.

Man, too, has been governed by law since the days of the Garden of Eden when God placed the first man and woman there and gave them the first law of which we have any record. "Of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it."

Coming down through the ages, we find that conduct was governed by the accumulated experiences of the people. Such ways of conduct were called folkways. Later on in man's life these folkways developed into customs and customs were followed consciously as a sort of "Code of Conduct."

Then came the Roman Law. Cicero became the great exponent of philosophy and justice. Up to this time the sole theme of punishment for crime seemed to be revenge, but Cicero brought out the importance of thinking constructively and the importance of intention. The philosophy which he expounded was so profound that it affects much of our civil law today.

Early in the 13th century the English Parliament was divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Naturally, they began to assemble some rules for the conduct of business. These rules were a growth developed from the solution of problems which arose and naturally became known as parliamentary procedure.

Thus, you see it is not a system of "red tape" conjured up to harass people, but a growth based on common sense, built upon experience and proved by usage. All parliamentary rules are founded upon principle and reason. Black-

stone tells us that "Law is the perfection of reason and that which is not reason is not law."

The evolution of parliamentary procedure has grown so systematically and its foundation so solid that time settles it only more firmly to support the rules of organizations.

Dr. Giles W. Gray, professor emeritus, Louisiana State University, has said: "Parliamentary form of procedure is based upon something deeper than a set of mechanical rules for the conduct of business. Underlying it is a fundamental philosophy which is essentially identical for all types of organizations, large or small, local or national, which function on their own initiative. We so often neglect the real principles of parliamentary practice in favor of the mechanical details."

Parliamentary law is not for the purpose of making organizations do something they do not want to do, but to arrive amicably at the "will of the majority." "To help them to disagree agreeably." A member speaking at his club had the right idea. He said, "We may not all like each other, but we have a nice club."

If you study parliamentary law from the basis of the Golden Rule, the entire structure becomes the practice of obedience, self-control, courtesy and patience. The byproducts of the study of parliamentary law are: obedience to law, respect for authority, love of fair play, self-control and assurance, tolerance of opinions of others, courtesy, kindness and patience. By its study we learn concentration, mental alertness, development of reasoning faculties, poise and personality, but not "poison personality."

There are two general attitudes toward parliamentary law. Some consider it too complicated and difficult for the majority to understand. They feel they can never get the idea of it, principally because they have not studied from the viewpoint of its philosophical principles. Others are inclined to be suspicious of parliamentary procedure; to consider its rules a bag of tricks with which a few members can run things to suit themselves.

The great underlying rule is the Golden Rule. If members of organizations obey strictly the rules of parliamentary pro-

cedure, they cannot act illegally, they cannot be unjust, they cannot be discourteous.

The success of every organization depends in large measure upon unity of purpose, a successful method of action toward that purpose, an acceptance of the decision of the majority. Parliamentary law should be used to insure order, expedite business, develop an organization that will cleave to the objects or purpose for which it was organized.

Again, Dr. Giles W. Gray: "If we instill into our hearts these basic principles of parliamentary procedure then the future of our democratic way of living is a little nearer security, at least from internal threats."

Furthermore, five great basic principles, or foundations, underlying the rules of parliamentary law, without which the framework of an organization would quickly collapse. They are as follows:

1. "Order" means **orderly** procedure.
2. "Equality" means all are **equal** before the rule, or law.
3. "Justice" means justice for **all**.
4. Right of the "**minority**" to be heard on questions, thus offering the minority liberty of speech and freedom from constraint.
5. Right of the "**majority**" to rule the organization.

Las Vegas Tips: Weather—What to Wear

Las Vegas claims to have sunshine 83% of the time, and the rainy season June is not! Count on the weather being warm. Temperatures may soar well over the 100 mark in the daytime and drop but little below in the evenings. But don't omit sweaters or light wraps for air conditioned interiors.

Shorts and all types of casual hot weather apparel will be much in evidence in the daytime wherever you go. Don't forget swimming suits, though the bolder of our young ladies might well be cautioned that even in Las Vegas the hotels frown on the use of topless suits by their guests. Poolside gardens are spacious and well equipped with every comfort for sunbathing and lounging.

Evening affairs call for more dressy apparel, giving the ladies the opportunity to flaunt their gayest finery if they so please; though again you'll find that in Las Vegas anything goes—well, almost anything!

While flamboyantly brief and extreme clothing of every description will be seen all over town, in shops and casinos as well as on the streets and play areas, it is recommended that all NAD functions be accorded the dignity of appropriate dress. Adequate air conditioning will alleviate any discomfort on this account. At the Grand Ball, long formals for the ladies will not be out of place, but short evening dresses will doubtless predominate.

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1st	\$1,000.00	Each Round—All 3 Qualifying Rounds			\$16.00	Bowling Fee		July 4th—Qualifying	\$ 1.00	\$10.00		Save \$11.50	
2nd	\$ 500.00	SERIES (SCRATCH)			4.50	Expense Fee		Round—All day	1.50	Mail \$10.00 to—		Robert Lidfors	
3rd	\$ 300.00	Each Round—All 3 Qualifying Rounds			4.50	TOTAL		July 4th—Reception	2.00	2350 S.W. Cherry Hill Ct.		Beaverton, Oregon 97005	
4th	\$ 200.00	MOST 200 GAMES			\$25.00	PRIZES		July 5th Ladies' Tournament	2.00	After		\$7.50	
5th	\$ 150.00	No extra charge for special prizes				(BASED ON 60 ENTRIES)		July 5th—Dance and Floor Show	7.50	June 23rd,		\$12.50	
HANDICAP—						1st		July 6th—1st, 2nd, 3rd Round Match Play	2.00	\$12.50		each	
70% of 200 Average;						2nd		July 6th—Semi-Finals and Grand Finals	2.50				
Maximum, 28 Pins Per Game.						3rd		July 6th—Award Night (Free Refreshments)	2.00				
						TOTAL		Program Book	1.00				
						PLUS:		Combination Tickets	\$21.50				
						NDBA Membership Fee		SAVE	\$ 9.00				
						\$ 2.00							
						TOTAL							
						\$27.00							
						DEADLINE for Choice of Squad Time—June 25th							
						Final Deadline—July 4th							
						11:00 A.M.							

TENTATIVE PROGRAM — TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

TOURNAMENT AT TIMBER LANES

4030 N. E. Halsey St.

THURSDAY, JULY 4th

3 Qualifying Rounds of 3 games each (9 games)
1st Squad.....12:00 Noon
2nd Squad.....3:00 P.M.

All bowlers must report at 11:00 a.m. for briefing on tournament rules!

FRIDAY, JULY 5th

NDBA Bowlers' Meeting at Timber Lanes.....9:00 A.M.
LADIES' Tournament.....11:00 A.M.
Scratch Qualifying Round.....3:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, JULY 6th

1st round of top 48 Qualifiers.....11:00 a.m.
2nd round of top 24 Qualifiers.....12:00 p.m.
3rd round of top 12 Qualifiers.....1:00 p.m.
Semi-finals of round robin play.....2:00 p.m.
Grand Finals.....3:00 p.m.

Special Scratch Elimination Tournament immediately after Grand Finals.

HEADQUARTERS of TIMBER LANES

4030 N. E. Halsey St.

THURSDAY, JULY 4th

NDBA Executive Board Meeting at Timber Lanes.....8:00 a.m.
Reception at Timber Lanes.....8:00 p.m.
Skit to be given by Cascade Bowling Club of the Deaf

FRIDAY, JULY 5th

NDBA Bowlers and Representatives' Meeting at Timber Lanes.....9:00 a.m. (all day)
Dance and Floor Show at Timber Lanes.....8:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 6th

Awards Night at Timber Lanes.....8:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 7th

Picnic (All Day) at place to be announced.....10:00 a.m.

TOURNAMENT RULES

1. Open to all Deaf and Hard of Hearing bowlers of the world. The Deaf and Hard of Hearing bowlers must explain their eligibility under the following conditions:
 - (a) Having attended a School for the Deaf or Hard of Hearing, either residential or day, OR
 - (b) Furnish proof of membership in any organization of, for, and by the Deaf, OR
 - (c) Request waiver of above rules by writing to the Board of Directors which may or may not make special exceptions.
2. All entrants must be members of NDBA; dues of \$2.00 per year must accompany the entry.
3. Entrant must list all of his highest averages for the years listed on the entry blank and put down the Local or City Association name, with which his book averages are listed. If current average (1967-1968) of 21 games or more as of April 30, 1968 is 10 pins or more higher than 1966-67 average, it must be used. No summer league average allowed. All others bowl scratch. Any entrant who has a re-rated average must list his re-rated average.
4. All entrants who have won a prize of \$300.00 or more in any event in a tournament within the previous 12-month period must report actual scores, position and amount won at their time of entry (even if they have not received the money) for possible re-rating.

5. We reserve the right to re-rate an entrant prior to bowling in the tournament. It is the entrant's responsibility to check on his correct average submitted and his prize winnings. Failure to use the proper average or make a correction prior to or at time of bowling shall disqualify score if submitted average is lower than actual average or base prize winnings on submitted average if it is higher. (See ABC rule No. 306) Failure to follow the above rule will disqualify his chances to receive any prizes, and may be liable to suspension.
6. Eligible non-ABC members desiring high score recognition may qualify by paying \$2.00 for ABC membership fee prior to bowling.
7. All entrants must bowl all 3 qualifying rounds on Thursday, July 4th. No bowler shall compete more than once.
8. Qualifiers for 1st Round Match play shall be based on the number of entries entered as follows: up to 116 entries, 32 Qualifiers; up to 132 entries, 40 Qualifiers; up to 144 entries, 48 Qualifiers.
9. A 1 for 4 ratio shall be used for distributing the prize fund.
10. Top qualifiers shall enter one-game matches against 3 different partners with 50 bonus points going to the winner of each match. —2nd Round shall begin with top 16 total point, and pin-scorers bowling another three one-game matches against different partners with 50 bonus pins going to the winner of each match. —3rd Round shall begin with top 8 total point and pin-scorers bowling another three one game match against

different partners under the same scoring system.

11. Semi-final shall start the bowler with top total points and pins scored, seeded into the Finals and the next 3 bowlers in the standings bowling round robin 2 games match. The one with most total pins shall enter the finals.
12. Finals shall be a three-game match with total pins winning the World's Deaf Bowling Championship.
13. Handicap shall be 70% of 200 with a maximum of 28 pins per game. All games in all 3 Qualifying Rounds and all match play shall be counted with handicap for total pinning.
14. At the conclusion of the tournament, prizes shall be distributed to the bowlers placed, providing their averages have been verified and rubber-stamped by their local association secretary. If there is no verification or stamp, the NDBA Secretary-Treasurer shall hold the prize or prizes until verification is made.
15. DEADLINES: The deadline shall be one hour prior to the first squad of the Qualifying Round (July 4th, 11:00 A.M.). Bowlers using this deadline shall start on the 12:00 Noon squad. Bowlers desiring choice squad time (12:00 Noon or 3:00 p.m.) may mail entry blank with full payment or a minimum of \$10.00 deposit to reserve squad time to the Secretary-Treasurer. Deadline to reserve squad time is June 25, 1968.

NOTE: A special scratch tournament will be held for the bowlers who fail to qualify for the championship round in the World's Deaf Championship Tournament.



Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

If I may exhibit this once on this page grandfatherly pride (Do you know any grandparent who can suppress any like expression?), my grandsons are learning to speak to their deaf grandparents. We speak orally to them and when we do not understand their oral speech, they will spell manually or sign to us as much as they know how. Or else (in rare moments) their mother, Pam, our daughter-in-law, an excellent sign maker, will be their go-between.

On a recent trip during spring vacation to Seattle where son Allen and family are stationed, Allen being still in Army service, we grandparents had a joyous time with the four boys in Allen's family, ranging in age from 11 to 4. Dean and Doug, 11 and 9, are conversant on their fingers. Robbie, 6, is pretty good but a little shy. Peter, 4, not having started school, could only spell "cat" and "rat" over and over again. Perhaps even spell "Peter."

At the Seattle-Tacoma airport, when Mom and I were flying home to Riverside, and we were waving goodbye, throwing kisses and passing last minute messages, little Peter, not to be left out, almost tearfully begged our attention, and spelled "cat, cat, cat," as fast as his little fingers could go. They were the only words he could summon up in signs to express love and say goodbye.

* * *

Which reminded us: Yes, we found it in Roy K. Holcomb's copy of "The Communicator," printed at the Indiana School for the Deaf:

THE LITTLE DEAF BOY'S PRAYER
He was such a little tot—

The youngest in school that year,
And as he knelt beside his cot—

I drew near that I might hear
What his baby lips were saying.

For I saw that he was praying.

Only three words the names of his toys,
Had he been taught to say,

But he watched the other boys—
As they knelt each night to pray;

And his little soul in darkness bound—

Was seeking the light the others had
found.

Surely on breath of angels borne—

The prayer he uttered ascended above,
And the Christ who pitied the Lamb new
born,

Looked down upon the child with won-
drous love;

These words I heard all that he knew—
"A FISH, A TOP, A SHOE."

—Selected.

* * *

The NTD (National Theatre of the Deaf)

troupe came out of the East, staged several plays and went, leaving us in the West staggered, bewildered, starry-eyed—and happy that we had seen the spectacle. Not intending to belittle other acts, at least three pieces left a profound impression on my mind. "The Tale of Katsane" for its artistic beauty of Oriental scenery, and modernistic style of expression and acting. The vigorous declamation of Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky." This rendition was as crazy as the wording of the piece, but fascinating. The disclaimer's body, arms, legs were in es-
thetical motion, in drum fire beat from first to last. "Gianni Schicchi" capped the whole performance. The audience just gazed spellbound, and many times were in stitches. Every actor performed his intricate part to clocklike precision (at least to me of the audience), although they could not hear to follow their cue—obviously not needed here. Scene, dress, acting, all were superb. And the novelty of the thing was that in lieu of readers in front of the stage, behind screens, in the company of deaf actors were two hearing ones who spoke or sang the lines of the deaf ones for the benefit of the hearing audience—particularly in "Gianni Schicchi." Bernard Bragg was at his best.

* * *

To repeat, and to quote more (this taken from the NTD play program):

"Living proof that a word in the hand may sometimes be worth two in the mouth. They paint pictures in the air, and it is language."—**Time Magazine.**

* * *

The NAD's Home Office meter stamp has this: "Deaf Workers Are GOOD Workers. Have You Tried One?" Good advertising!

* * *

A dear friend of mine (she is now!) sent me the following quotes clipped from various sources. She begs to remain anonymous—known only to herself, to me and the four walls of my den. How she keeps anonymous at her end of the line is up to her. She designates herself as "Anonymous No. 2," and promises to help keep this page going, for which this conductor and the readers at large are grateful.

* * *

From Reidsville, N. C. **Review:** The meanest woman of the year to date is the deaf-mute wife of a deaf-mute husband who painted her fingers with a luminous substance so she could nag him in the dark.

* * *

From Sioux Falls, S.D., **Argus-Leader:** Some people—especially some elderly people—return hearing aids given them by

their children for Christmas. "They're usually very indignant," said a lady at the hearing aid bureau. "They insist they're not at all deaf but when you talk to them they can't hear a word you're saying."

* * *

From Brooklyn, N.Y., **Brooklyn Daily:** Deaf people can sometimes hear through their teeth.

* * *

From Fresno, California, **Bee:** Before the days of medicine herbal books offered all kinds of advice and promised cures for just everything from toothache to liver complaints and poisonous snake bites . . . Sweet bay leaves helped colic and deafness . . .

* * *

From Omaha, Nebraska, **Evening World-Herald:** One night at a party Thomas Edison wandered from the other guests and took a seat in a secluded corner. The hostess suspected he was sensitive about his deafness.

"How is it, Mr. Edison," she asked, "that you who have invented so many things have not invented something to improve your hearing?"

Edison nodded his head toward the guests, who were chattering about some trivial topic.

"I hear more than I need to as it is," he replied.

* * *

From Dayton, Ohio, **Journal Herald:** By the time the 16th century rolled around, the onion was well established all over Europe, but opinion about its merits had changed.

The authorities of the day grudgingly allowed that "the Onyon being boyled twice or thrise nourisheth somewhat, but not much."

On the other hand, because of its spherical shape, it was credited with curing all head ailments: a drop of onion juice in the ear would relieve deafness, a drop of juice in the eye would clear the vision, and a whiff of the onion would counteract muddleheadedness.

* * *

We had this from the "Anonymous No. 1" (the 5F's) some months ago, but refrained from using it for fear of offending some people (The editorial blue pencil hovers overhead). Now that we know L. B. Johnson is not running for reelection, we think the story rates inclusion here:

LBJ's GESTURES

President Johnson is a vigorous and compulsive talker. When he talks he uses his hands.

At a White House luncheon the other day he sat beside Dick Berlin, top executive of the Hearst newspapers, talking chiefly about the war in Vietnam.

Near the start of the luncheon the President knocked over a glass of water. He apologized, and got a White House waiter to keep it from going into Berlin's lap. Later in the luncheon he knocked over a glass of red wine, also in Berlin's direction. This time he was too intent on what he was saying to call for a waiter.

Berlin remarked: "Now I've had two



HOUSTON CONFERENCE—At the left Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communications Disorders Branch, Rehabilitation Services Administration, delivers the keynote address at the National Conference on Mental Health Services for Deaf People, Houston, Texas, February 14-17, 1968. The interpreter is the Rev. Harry Hoemann. Participants giving rapt attention to a speaker in the other picture are, reading clockwise around the table: Philip Kerr, Chicago; John Shipman, Baton Rouge; David Myers, Indianapolis; Gwendol Butler, Austin, Texas; Armin G. Turechek, Colorado Springs; Miss Audrey Hicks, Houston; Joseph Giangreco, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lewis Wahl, St. Louis; Douglas Burke, Rochester, New York; Ralph White, Austin, Texas; Richard Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Albert Pimentel, Washington, D. C.

baths."—Drew Pearson, in "The Washington Merry-go-round."

* * *

This was sent in by Julian Singleton, Sr., who had it from a San Francisco paper. Excerpts:

The deaf children of deaf parents have a better chance of communicating than those born to parents who can hear, the California Medical Association was told (at its last gathering).

"The deaf child learns English as if we had to learn a foreign language with

a soundproof space helmet on our heads and without any possible reference to anything that we know," said Dr. Hilde Schlesinger of the University's Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic . . .

. . . Dr. Schlesinger said 78% of deaf adults know sign language, but only 12% of parents with normal hearing who have deaf children learn the language.

"Children learn how to be people from their parents," she said. "A normally hearing child, regardless of culture, has linguistic competency by the age of five,

but a deaf child must struggle laboriously for means to communicate and be understood."

Despite advances, she said, the deaf child suffers an educational lag of three to five years.

Meanwhile, normally hearing parents of deaf children "are so distressed that they often suffer guilt, deep sorrow or denial, all of which interfere with the normal patterns of parenthood and isolate the child further."

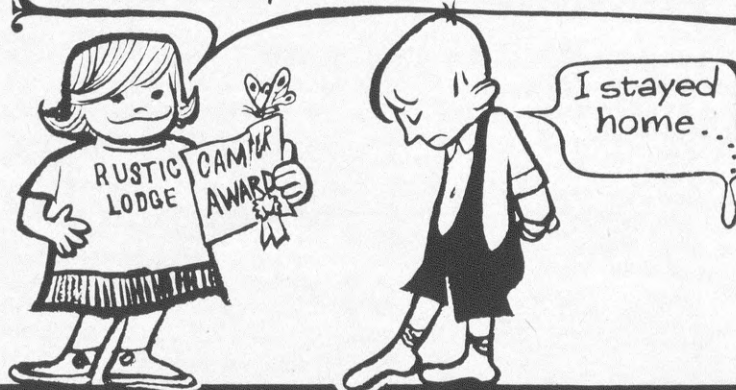
"FUN" CAMP FOR DEAF CHILDREN -AND YOUTH-

Ages 7 to 17

Their speech education will not stop because it is summer. A class in speech is a part of each day's activity.

Two week periods start June 23 and continue to Aug. 17, 1968.

I spent two weeks at RUSTIC LODGE..by a beautiful lake...with birds..horses...and archery...canoeing..crafts..Sports.. rodeos tournaments ...swimming...cook-outs..overnights...lessons in everything...and rhythms ...powwows... an' Good Food ... even the Speech Lessons were FUN!



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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

I have just returned from St. Louis, where I attended the first advisory board meeting for the new Communicative Skills Program (formerly the Manual Communications Program). I must say that I have never met a more congenial or dedicated group of people. Members of the board include Dr. Jerome G. Alpiner, director of the Speech and Hearing Clinic at the University of Denver; George O. Attletweed, Jr. (deaf), teacher of a day school class for the deaf, Pleasant Hill, California; Mrs. Virginia Boles, teacher for the deaf in the Louisiana School for the Deaf, Baton Rouge; Edward Davis, minister to the deaf, First Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tennessee; Robert Lauritsen (son of deaf parents), rehabilitation counselor, St. Paul, Minnesota; John Spellman (deaf), teacher for the deaf in the Rhode Island School, Cranston; Fred P. Yates, Jr. (deaf), assistant principal, Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, Staunton; Victor H. Galloway, the Rehabilitation Center, College of Education, University of Arizona, Tucson, (who was unable to attend) and myself. The director is Terrence O'Rourke (deaf), working out of the National Association of the Deaf office in Washington, D. C.

A brief explanation of our area of concern is 1) preparation of a basic course in manual communication, 2) preparation of media to be used for teaching, 3) standardization of the language of signs, 4) development of teacher qualifications, 5) development of testing procedures and standards, 6) development of community resources for support of manual communication classes and 7) suggestions for publicity and public relations programs. There are other areas of interest but these are the main goals.

I feel that I gained much more from the meeting than I contributed, because other members of the board had so much to relate about their own particular work with the deaf. It was a surprise to learn that in a California day school program, a deaf man was teaching a class using simultaneous methods of communication. Louisiana, I am told, is making great strides in filling the educational gap by using Visible English (fingerspelling) throughout the school. Rhode Island has raised funds from private sources to sponsor manual communications classes. From this meeting I gained a better understanding of how rehabilitation counselors can help not only the less fortunate deaf but can also find more suitable jobs for deaf people who find themselves underemployed. One member of the board gave me a new insight into the handicap of deafness when he told me his experiences at the time that he became deaf when just a young boy. It was most encouraging to learn about the well organized and effective work that is being done by the church in some areas. Perhaps the

greatest encouragement came when I saw interest and desire to understand manual communications evidenced by an audiologist participating in the meeting. How proud I am of the deaf, themselves, when I see their dedication and interest in trying to help parents, professionals and others in the hearing world to better understand this handicap of silence.

I suppose that the greatest surprise of the meeting was when we learned of the vast number of inquiries pouring in, asking for information on how to set up classes and what materials to use. Probably each of us has been aware that there was a growing interest in manual methods of communication for the deaf—but I believe that we were all amazed to find that this is not just a local or area concern. Apparently the entire country is waking up to the need for manual methods of communication for the deaf. Educators have told me that they have seen revivals of interest in manual communication in the past—but nothing to compare with the great interest now growing in the United States. It is my hope that we can get the funds to enable us to expand our program enough to meet this nationwide demand for manual communication classes and material.

I strongly feel that it is time that organizations of the deaf take a stand with regard to supporting simultaneous methods of communication in our schools. Since we all acknowledge that at present sign language isn't English, we probably should encourage only the use of visible English (fingerspelling), in all classes and schools for the deaf in our country. More deaf people must let it be known that they are in favor of simultaneous communication. Perhaps if deaf citizens had spoken out years ago, we wouldn't face the problems that we do today in the education of the deaf. Think of the progress we could have made if a couple of generations of deaf people had forcefully objected to the educational methods being used in most of our schools. As a result of the years of shyness on the part of the deaf community, we now have several generations of undereducated deaf people.

Our deaf citizens should unhesitatingly give their approval and assistance to parents and educators who are trying so desperately to get simultaneous methods of communication into schools for the deaf. Unless we get more leadership from the deaf in this area, we may well see a return to the oral approach because the oralists haven't been sitting quietly by while the public demand grew for simultaneous methods of communication. **Now is the time for our deaf citizens and their organizations to take action. If they delay making the decision for the simultaneous method of communication, now**

that the time is right, then we may see another one hundred years of oralism.

There are those of us who have done all that we can to encourage simultaneous methods of communication for the deaf, but we are afraid that we might lose the ground we have gained. Don't forget that most audiologists and educators are still forcing oralism on young deaf children. Most deaf students in our schools are still isolated from their family by lack of communication. In truth the battle is only beginning and unless we have public support from the deaf community soon, we may not win the war. I believed my deaf friends when they told me that the simultaneous system was best. I have encouraged parents to learn fingerspelling and the language of signs. At times I have been beaten and battered and called a nut for supporting simultaneous communication, but I have kept up the fight because I believed it was true, that our deaf citizens needed and wanted all methods of communication. Have I been telling the truth? If so where is the organization that will give me and other parents the support we need in getting simultaneous methods of communication into the schools? **We have fought this battle alone against great odds for a long time—but sometimes we grow weary.** Having won our own particular skirmish, it is possible that we will lose heart for the big battle unless the deaf community acknowledges and supports us in telling the truth about the need for simultaneous methods of communication.

How long will the vast majority of our deaf citizens sit by while the education of the deaf is controlled by a handful of oral deaf people? When will the deaf community get mad enough to let it be known that this small group of oralists doesn't speak for them. I can't believe that the present generation of deaf citizens is reluctant to act. Surely there is an organization of the deaf who will openly support simultaneous communication. Certainly among the many deaf leaders emerging today there must be some who are willing to support publicly simultaneous methods of communication.

Who is willing to stand and be counted in this battle for better education and communication for our deaf citizens? How long must we parents fight the battle alone? Who will strengthen us and give us ammunition for our fight? COSD, NAD, FRAT, AAAD AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS — WHERE ARE YOU, NOW THAT WE NEED YOU?

Gallaudet College — Foreign students have recently founded their own club, "The Gallaudet College Foreign Students' Club." Its first informal meeting was held on April 7. President Elstad and some faculty members were invited to this meeting which included some entertainment and tea or coffee with exotic food. President of the new club is Miss Johanna Janssen of Holland. It is open not only for foreigners but also to Americans.

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Australia—The next Australian Deaf games will be held in Perth, West Australia, Christmas 1970—New Year 1971.

One of the topics at the recently held Tenth Triennial Conference of the Australian Association of Teachers of the Deaf was "Needs of a School Leaver." Six deaf persons were invited to present their own views of the school for the deaf; four used speech and two signed to present their papers. Another topic was "What I See as My Child's Needs," presented by six parents. An excellent idea—something for the American Instructors of the Deaf to take up for its next convention!

Germany—The oral schools in Germany will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the oral method, suggested first by Samuel Heinicke.

On August 1, 1967, a commercial college for the deaf was inaugurated in Heidelberg. But this is not the only vocational school in Germany. There are several technical and vocational schools for the deaf there. For example, the Munich technical school has trained 200 apprentices and 50 master craftsmen since 1951.

The booklet "Vocational Education of the Hearing Impaired" gives the impression that the German vocational schools are comparable to our best vocational schools.

Denmark—The Danish Association of the Deaf has published a new book on the Danish language of signs. Copies of this book can be ordered through this association (paperback, 22 Danish Kronor; hardcover, 27.50, and clothbound, 38.50—plus postage). The address is Brohusgade 17, Copenhagen N., Denmark.

Czechoslovakia—The Auto-Moto-Club for the Deaf announced that it will arrange an international motor rally in Prague, July 11-14, 1968. The program will include speed races, orientation contests and a beauty contest.

Sweden—An organization similar to the Jr. NAD was recently established. More junior associations in other countries? This new organization plans to arrange and to publish a bulletin of its own.

Mexico—My colleague in the British Deaf News reports that to get telephone service, one must first purchase stock in the telephone company and must pay a proportion for installing a line before the phone can be installed (at a cost of about \$2,500) and suggests that "maybe this is why most Mexicans talk with their hands."

Norway—The Norwegian Association of the Deaf will celebrate its 50th anniversary on May 18, 1968.

Sweden—The Stockholm Club of the Deaf will have its 100th anniversary on May 3, 1968. This club is the second oldest club of the deaf in the world and the oldest one is the Copenhagen Club of the Deaf.

Japan—According to Michiko Morimoto, a Japanese student at Gallaudet College,

the deaf in Japan cannot be allowed to drive any motor vehicle just because they are not punishable! For whatever crimes they commit, deaf and other physically handicapped persons cannot be held responsible.

Miss Morimoto is one of the first graduates of the recently established high school for the deaf in Tokyo. Other graduates have been admitted to the Japanese universities. Apparently there are now three academic high schools for the deaf in the countries outside the United States and probably Canada. These high schools, Mary Hare Grammar School, England, and the Swedish and Japanese schools are equivalent to American accredited high schools in some subject areas and to junior colleges in other areas.

There are several technical or vocational high schools in foreign countries. One of the first schools is the Istituto Superiore per Sordomuti, Italy. The most recent one is the commercial college in Heidelberg, Germany, described above.

Great Britain—The Royal School for Deaf Children, Margate (near Dover), was founded over 175 years ago and is the oldest one in Great Britain.

An interesting paper on speechreading is given here: "In discussing this matter we might begin with a comparison with blind people. For a newly blinded person the chief difficulty is dealing with material objects, and success depends almost entirely upon himself. In learning to find his way from one part of the town to another (apart from traffic), the streets and houses are static. They do not move and change position from hour to hour. Similarly food remains static upon his plate, and success in transferring it to his mouth depends upon his own perseverance in learning to do this.

The deaf person has no difficulty with objects; his difficulty is being cut off from sound and the most important sounds of all are verbal sounds. In attempting to substitute lipreading for hearing, success does not depend entirely upon himself. Here is the great contrast with the blind. In lipreading nothing is static—all is fluid. He has to deal not with static objects but with moving lips; and a wide variety of such moving lips. Hence success does not depend entirely upon his own efforts, but to a very large extent upon the speaker whom he is attempting to lipread. It is comparable to a blind man being asked not to remove six plates from a table to a cupboard, but six lively, elusive, quickly moving kittens from one room to another.

Let it be repeated then that successful lipreading largely depends upon the speaker. In fact it may be said that the deaf person is entirely dependent upon the good will of the speaker; or in some cases it could be said he is at the mercy of the speaker, who may be irritated and unwilling to help. That fact must be recognized and faced.

It is well known that there is a large element of ambiguity in lipreading. For example, the lip movements in pronounce-

ing the consonants **p**, **b** and **m** look identical, leaving aside the five vowels, some of which are difficult to distinguish, 14 at least of the 21 consonants are ambiguous; that is to say over 65%. This means lipreading is very inaccurate and much guesswork is involved.

Given average ability to lipread on the part of the deaf person, then success depends not upon the deaf person, but three factors connected with the speaker are: 1) clarity of lip movement, 2) correct tempo, 3) helpful cooperation.

We now come to the main point of our discussion. "The Value of Lipreading to the Deaf in the Hearing World." We can sum the whole matter up in this way: "Lipreading can never be a perfect, or adequate, substitute for hearing. It can vary from one extreme to the other, that is to say it can vary from being reasonably successful to being a complete failure." And it should be noted that if the deaf person has adequate ability to lipread, success or failure will generally depend, not on himself, but upon members of the hearing community.

We may state what follows with complete confidence, as being fact, and not theory. Conversation in a group of people is completely impossible. Lip movements are not made clearly enough and the speed of talking is far too quick. When it is remembered that much conversation is between more than two people, it will be noted how much the deaf miss. For hours they may sit and watch lips moving without understanding one word of what is said.

Casual acquaintances or strangers are unlikely to be willing to give time and cooperation to help a deaf person to carry on a long and worthwhile conversation. A few remarks and they will want to get away. Often they may be irritated or embarrassed by the deaf man and will seek to leave him as soon as possible.

We then come to the small circle of a deaf person's family, close relatives and friends. Here is where reasonable success is possible. Given understanding, sympathy and willing cooperation, a deaf person may be not entirely brought into every conversation but given enough to make him content.

On the other hand, if family and others in close contact with him at home, at work and elsewhere, show little understanding and give little or no cooperation, lipreading can be most ineffectual and the deaf person thrust into isolation with all its accompanying consequences. What psychological problems we would expect if a group of hearing people never spoke to one of their members. The deaf person can be placed in exactly that position!

This abbreviated passage was ended with a suggestion that "the members of the normal hearing world should be educated about the difficulties of deafness." This paper was read at the World Federation of the Deaf meeting, Warsaw, 1967. The author, Rev. Sutcliffe, himself, is deaf.

You Can't Hear Where You're Going

By LAURA O'CONNELL

Editor's note: This article appearing in the Spring 1968 issue of **FAMILY SAFETY**, published by the National Safety Council, is reprinted by permission.

If you somehow discovered yourself being chauffeured through surging rush-hour traffic by a totally deaf cabbie, would you be alarmed?

Considering the deplorable accident record of drivers supposedly in possession of all their senses, how would you judge your chances of survival in the hands of this handicapped driver? After all, he can't hear the storm going on outside the car, he's aware of no sound from the engine, tires on the pavement, echoes from the expressway embankments or the traffic forming around him.

Chances are you'd be safer with this driver than with one who had normal hearing. Why? Because a deaf driver knows—and his accident-free record proves—that there's more to driving safely than meets the ears.

What's more, if you knew the tricks of driving deaf and started to drive as if you **were** deaf, experts say your driving would improve. Reason? Because even if you owned the best pair of ears in the world, much of your driving would still have to be done while you were in a deafened condition. At certain times your hearing is useless as a safeguard in traffic. And at other times being able to hear is only a distracting disadvantage.

Recently an automotive expert discovered he was deaf to the outside world while driving. During tests of two different late-model station wagons he found that with windows closed and the air conditioner and radio turned on, he and his passengers could not hear the sound of their own horn.

For the estimated 50,000 licensed deaf drivers in this country, this is no problem. They have learned to compensate for lack of hearing, largely by sharpening their visual perception but by other means as well. Their awareness of the scene around them is more acute and they are relieved of the burden of useless and distracting sounds that can interfere with a driver's concentration.

Sight, say the experts, is the chief factor involved in driving safety. About 98% of all driving decisions and reactions are based on this sense. And if a driver is completely alert, it's pointed out by those who have instructed deaf drivers, the other 2% of the warning signals should also come through the picture channel before an auditory alert is heard or needed.

The deaf have opened their eyes to this reality. And as a result, they have been called by recognized authorities the

world's safest drivers with a road sense second to none.

Judge Sherman Finesilver of the Denver Municipal Court, who directed the first National Symposium on Deaf Drivers in Colorado several years ago, reports that comparative records of deaf and hearing drivers show that the deaf had 54% fewer moving violations than hearing motorists.

Read any list of safety suggestions published by traffic experts, auto clubs and defensive driving advocates. You'll note the emphasis is on looking to right and left, checking the mirrors, seeing the action ahead—observing the big picture.

The admonitions are familiar to all drivers: **look out for children, read and obey the graphic warnings and advisory information on the signs.** The sense of hearing, on the other hand, is not emphasized.

Officer John O'Connell is a 25-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department who has instructed many thousands of motorists attending the Driver Improvement School sponsored by the CPD and the Municipal Branch of the Cook County Circuit Court. Since 1961, O'Connell has graduated about 600 drivers from a unique course in traffic safety he initiated for the deaf and mute in Chicago. His opinion: "Driving is 100% sight."

O'Connell feels that audible cues are useless in traffic. "Sirens sound like nothing to those outside a fire engine or police car," he says, "although they certainly sound loud enough to those inside the emergency vehicles—who then depend on being heard."

"What adds to the danger," O'Connell continues, "is that motorists depend on hearing these warnings that **cannot** be heard. It's a vicious circle."

To reinforce his opinion, O'Connell cited several cases he has handled in which two fire engines with sirens blaring collided at an intersection. A similar case involved three police cars that approached each other from different directions and crashed in a heap.

It's true that there are a number of situations in which deafness—or on the other hand, inability of a normal driver to hear—could be a handicap. But a driver with full hearing may experience the same problems as a person who is deaf when noise levels inside or outside the vehicle are high enough to block hearing of wanted sounds.

The important difference is that truly deaf drivers overcome their impairment to such an extent that they are better drivers, as a group, than if they had never had a hearing defect in the first place.

Deaf drivers overcome their limitation by careful use of outside rear-view mirrors, concentrated observation of the behavior of the traffic they're in, and by a

physical as well as mental feel for the road that is highly developed.

Their hearing loss has conditioned the deaf to use their eyes to a superlative degree. This becomes a habit that carries over to their driving.

All of this is not to suggest that you should plug your ears with cotton—in order to become a better driver—each time you get behind the wheel. Persons with real hearing defects have accommodated themselves over a number of years—perhaps a lifetime—to dealing with their condition. And in almost every case they have compensated magnificently.

As a driver with normal hearing you would almost certainly improve your skill behind the wheel—and keep yourself and your family safer in traffic—if you studied some of the tricks of deaf drivers and then drove as if you **were** deaf. Remember, you **are** virtually deaf behind the wheel at least some of the time, anyhow. The key to your safety is awareness of this limitation.

Though many of the points Officer O'Connell brings out in his deaf driving course are proved established elements of any good defensive driving instruction, there are some special ideas and techniques that all good drivers can learn from the deaf. For example:

Don't communicate while driving. The deaf communicate visually and would have to take their eyes from the road in order to "hear." Yet drivers with perfect hearing often feel they must look at the person they're conversing with, and of course it is not necessary. So if you must converse while driving, do it with your ears alone and keep your eyes on the driving job.

Expect traffic at every concealed corner. Your chances may be no better than a deaf person's because, for example, the sound of an emergency vehicle may be concealed also. Approach with caution and keep sharp-eyed at blind corners.

Stop when you see another car stop. If he has a reason to stop, you probably do too. Play it cool until you find out what's going on.

You know you cannot hear the horn of a car behind you (O'Connell tells his deaf students), **so drive as if there's always a car behind you, ready to pass.** Even with perfect hearing, you will at times be deafened to everything outside your car. If you drive with this in mind you're less likely to receive an unhappy surprise.

Drive so you'll have little use for your horn. But as a hearing driver among other hearing drivers, don't hesitate to use your horn to give friendly warnings when necessary.

Don't jump into your car and rush off. The deaf can't do this—they must plan even the simplest shopping trip because once in their car they're out of communi-

cation. And you as a normal driver would have an easier and safer time of it in your car, if before starting out you have a plan that will make it unnecessary to make **decisions at decision points**. This will help prevent the problem of failing to turn off an expressway at the correct place, for example. Deaf drivers have been known to delay or alter plans in order to avoid an area with football-game crowds—a good idea for any driver.

For normal drivers who often are driving deaf without realizing it, Officer O'Connell has these final words of advice:

Take nothing for granted
Expect no audible warnings
Drive with your eyes alone □

Texans Honor Pettingill At Appreciation Dinner

An appreciation dinner honoring Don G. Pettingill was held in Irving, Texas, on April 3. Fifty-eight deaf and hearing persons from the Dallas-Fort Worth area attended.

The featured speaker was Robert Thomas, assistant regional commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (Federal Region VII). Dr. Aram Glorig, director of Callier Hearing and Speech Center, was guest speaker. The invocation and benediction were given by Jim Scoggins and Rev. George Joslin, respectively.

The evening's activities were under the capable direction of Louis B. Orrill, master of ceremonies. Interpreting was done by Mrs. Walter (Marjorie) Moore, Mrs. Bob (Irma) Kleeb, Mrs. J. W. (Jonnie) Duncan and Mrs. T. L. (Lil) Browning.

Special recognition was given to Doyle Wheeler, director, and J. A. Hillis, regional director; both of whom represented Texas' Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Mr. Wheeler also gave Don words of thanks for his work on behalf of the deaf of Texas.

Mrs. Kleeb presented Don with a gold, Texas-shaped tie tack as a remembrance of the occasion. Mr. Orrill then gave Don a gift sent by several persons in the Austin area who were unable to attend. The honoree read the signatures on the card to the group. The gift was a pair of cufflinks on which was inscribed "The State of Texas" and displayed the state's official seal.

Remembering the encouragement of Don's wife, Polly, Mrs. Duncan gave Don (in lieu of Polly's presence) a sterling silver key chain on which had been engraved the date and her initials.

The signatures of all those attending had been obtained on a scroll which read "Either Lead, Follow, or Get Out of the Way" and on which was the outline of Texas. At the end of the evening's ceremonies, Mrs. Moore presented Don the scroll, reminding him that he would always have a "state full of friends."

Don broke the sentimental mood of the evening when he stood to make his acceptance speech and began with "S-N-I-F-F!" He received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his speech.



Nancy Wilson, a student at the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, is another deaf "Candy Stripper." (Photo courtesy Rocky Mountain News)

Deaf "Candy Stripper" Volunteer Worker At Hospital

Nancy Jean Wilson is a "Candy Stripper" at Memorial Hospital.

Now that would hardly seem unusual, except for one physical characteristic of the 17-year-old girl. She happens to be deaf.

As far as is known, Nancy is the only deaf "Candy Stripper" in Colorado and one of very few in the entire country. She is a student at the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind at Colorado Springs and is the only girl from her school ever to take on this volunteer activity, according to school officials.

"Candy Strippers" are teenaged girls who do volunteer work in a variety of hospital situations, sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of each hospital.

Here at Memorial in Colorado Springs, Nancy works in the Blood Bank and in the Hematology Department, where her duties include making out clerical forms, stamping slips and performing her clerical duties.

She entered the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in the fall of 1957, according to staff counselor, Margaret Power.

Nancy learned about the "Candy Strippers" program through a teacher, Merry Nord, who in turn talked with Miss Power about the young girl taking up volunteer duties in one of the local hospitals.

Jan Gudmundsen, director of volunteer services at Memorial, was contacted and a program was worked out for Nancy to begin her duties last fall.

Nancy is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Wilson, formerly of Pueblo and now living at 3271 W. 93d Avenue, Westminster. Her father is employed by Sundstrand Corp. in Denver.

Nancy, who lost her hearing as a result of a fall when she was about three

years old, has a sister Carol, 14, and a brother Glen, 8, neither of whom have hearing difficulties.

Blood Bank technicians at Memorial say Nancy always arrives promptly for her volunteer work, is always extremely neat in her "Candy Stripper" uniform and they add that she is deeply interested in the work and works hard during the hours she devotes to helping others.

"She did this entirely on her own," said Dr. Armin Turechek, superintendent of the school. "And she has done such a good job and has become so interested that we are hoping others here will follow in her footsteps."

Nancy will continue her duties at the hospital until the school's summer vacation gets under way, at which time she will visit her family in suburban Denver.

"We hope, however, that Nancy will resume her 'Candy Stripper' activities next fall and we will be looking forward to having her with us again when she returns to classes," said Miss Gudmundsen.—Rocky Mountain News, April 3, 1968.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Do the deaf really want an extra tax exemption? I doubt it—when all things are considered.

Are the deaf as handicapped as the blind? The blind cannot see to cross a busy street without help, without the white cane. They cannot go to their daily work without their Seeing Eye dog; they cannot drive a car—you can name many more things the blind cannot do, that you can do. Uncle Sam is generous to them with the extra tax exemption—a small compensation for the acquisition of and cost of care of a Seeing Eye dog and a thousand frustrating nuisances blindness is akin to.

Outside of inability to use the telephone, the deaf are NOT handicapped. We can go to our daily job unhindered; we can love, live, raise families without nuisances the blind must contend with. We can see wonders of nature, we can travel and see the world. Wherein are we handicapped that we have to ask for an extra exemption? For the poor deaf? The hearing poor among us do not have extra exemption, they have graduated tax program to ease their burden—to which the deaf poor have access. The lame and halt do not have any extra special program. The colored, denied equality in employment, seem to have a better right to extra exemption, yet they do not ask for special favors.

We do get special favors which do not include extra tax exemption. We get free education, free training in tax-supported institutions, free college education, some consideration on jobs—all on our ability to produce. And we do produce. It has been said that we, the average

adult deaf, are living above our parental level. I am inclined to believe that.

The deaf through decades have asked for equal rights, equal opportunities with the normal. Now, why the turn about?

One spokesman for the extra exemption cited point after point where people have won special consideration. My contention is that where "special consideration" is given, we the deaf can get the same if we belong in the right bracket in the tax program.

Some people have said, if Uncle Sam is generous with "our" money, gives freely, spends lavishly, why shouldn't we get our rightful share? I don't buy that. Remember, Rome declined and fell when she had to feed and entertain her begging poor.

Tax exemption does not mean an extra \$600 in our pockets—only some \$60 to perhaps \$150 at the most, up to the \$6,000 income bracket. The blind can have that to care for their dogs. Do we have a "Hearing Ear" dog to take care of?

Here's something "to be or not to be":

Suppose you get the extra exemption. You apply for a job. Let's say a certain job pays \$3.00 an hour. You, a deaf man, are paid \$2.50 an hour on the contention that you are handicapped and the company goes out of its way to help you. Anyway you have a special dispensation from Uncle Sam through the tax program. You accept—what's 50c less anyway? Now 40-hour week pay means \$20 less than normal pay. 52 weeks pay means loss of \$1,040 a year. Your choice, loss of \$1,040 or gain of \$150 tax return, at the most. Fantastic, it can't happen! Think again! There are some unscrupulous Shylocks who love their cash register above their employees.

We seem to have precious little ground to stand on in our quest for the extra tax exemption. What poor publicity for our efforts! How will Congress devise the yardstick to determine who is deaf and who isn't?

The NAD office in Washington is busy with multitudinous things to better the lot of the deaf of the country. Through the Rehabilitation Services Administration, through Captioned Films, and who knows what else? The NAD president and secretary tell us in THE DEAF AMERICAN what the NAD is doing. Let's back them up, instead of burdening them with "gimme" schemes which could have embarrassing consequences. The Pandora's box is best kept shut tight. The Leyden jar is best left untouched. Else what a jolt we'd experience.

Toivo Lindholm

Riverside, California



FRONT ROW CENTER

By TARAS B. DENIS

Drama: Nourishing Culture's Child . . .

Honestly now, what else have you seen besides the NTD's "Gianni Schicchi"? Or are you strictly the subtitle type—having nothing to do with stage and screen entertainment unless adequately "captioned"?

Don't worry, I understand: nobody likes to pay the full price when he or she is aware that either is getting only half the product. Sound is a downright expensive commodity, and to expect all deaf persons to follow in the tradition of the Indians who sold Manhattan Island is as ridiculous as the dollar-a-square-mile price Peter Minuit paid for that celebrated chunk of real estate. Even when offered free, some deaf individuals resist shows that are motivated mainly by muscles in the mouth. Action is what they want, and action is what they're willing to pay for most anytime. Yet, not all action is understandable, and this is precisely the point of May's column.

Culturally speaking, that the deaf never had it so good is nothing short of a social miracle, but that they should disregard existing opportunities to promote their cause in today's drama-conscious times, poses grave consequences. For one, our brave new theatre may not co-exist with the kind of audience it deserves. Surely, with the passage of time, the caliber of the NTD's performances, as well as its performers, is bound to grow. But we—the deaf playgoers? Aha! the rub . . .

A digression, but a necessary one. Come, follow me into your old Alma Mater. Recognize the familiar buildings, classrooms? Good. Who? That one over there—your old teacher? Fine. What? The lessons are different? But of course! This is 1968, you forget. Oh, him, he's teaching new math—arithmetic in your day. Yes, that TV is a part of the language arts class. Incidentally, it's used in your old social studies room, too—on-the-spot geography, you know—and you also get excellent science demonstrations with a twist of the dial. Huh? Confused by those two teachers in the same room? Well, you see, your old teacher up front is able to proceed with the lesson while that young lady working with the student back there helps the slow ones to catch up. Changed? Yes, things certainly have. Now let's return to the drama column.

The theatre, too, is changing, and the best way to keep up with it is obvious: live attendance. In other words, you have to see stage shows to understand the trend of today's theatre—what it is saying and whither it is going. The alternative spells staleness and thereafter cultural retardation. And why must this be when we are on the verge of a cultural revolution—a good measure of which is our own making—is disappointing.

However, this need not happen. Not at all. Look, don't just hear me out—try a remedy that **really** works. And if it doesn't? Well, for the price you pay for your ticket, I promise not to press charges if you punch me in the nose the next time I'm around. Such is my confidence. As for your part of the bargain, follow this procedure:

When any Broadway hit or repertory group comes round your way, try getting hold of the show's script. (As mentioned in an earlier column, one of these days the NTD will have its own script library especially for you.) Read it before you see the performance. Chances are that you will appreciate the help—more so if it's a musical. The secret simply lies in understanding what you read before you see it. Clear?

Remember, even if you choose **not** to see that particular performance, you will have read a play in the meantime—a cultural merit in itself. Oh, yes, about my nose—kindly produce the stub before you start punching.—TBD.

Letters directed to this column will be acted upon if properly addressed to:

Taras B. Denis
16 South Stone Avenue
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Eh, How's That? —jrg

Route 2, Box 196 Omaha, Neb. 68112

Odds and ends: Our dad is a true Ozarker. He recently switched from smoking cigarettes to a pipe. He has encountered some difficulty though, as he reports: "It sure keeps me busy . . . takes one hand to hold the pipe and the other to hold my teeth."

As dads come, I think ours is pretty modest. During the last World War, he was in the Coast Guard (he has always loved to fish, er ahem!) and just a few years ago we managed to persuade him to tell us what his contributions to the cause were. "Well," he said, "Not much. I once captured and brought in a boat single-handedly and stood guard on it all night. All I had with me was my .45 service revolver." After our surprise had subsided, he added, "Of course, it was only a barge . . ."

During the National Conference on Education of the Deaf held in Las Cruces, New Mexico, last fall, Dr. Boyce R. Williams introduced Dr. Howard M. Quigley thus: "I've known Howard since our days at Columbia University when I helped pull him through." Replied Dr. Quigley: "I might say here that since Boyce and I were there, Columbia has raised its standards."

Mrs. John Reed, a deaf Lincolnite, tells us of the time her father and mother took her and her deaf brothers and sisters to the Oklahoma School for the Deaf in a covered wagon. It took them four days to make the 125-mile journey. After doing this twice, her father figured it would be cheaper to send them all by train than to feed them and the horses for four days on the road.

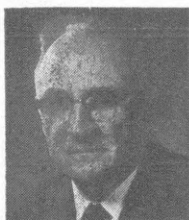
And then . . . we made the mistake of inviting a "city" friend out to our home in the sticks on New Year's Eve. On the way he came upon a cow that had chosen, of all nights, New Year's Eve, to stand out in the middle of the road! Our friend swore he had had too many; turned around and went home to bed.

Wondering what to give?

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Stalling Along . . .

By STAHL BUTLER, Executive Director
Michigan Association for Better Hearing and Speech
724 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Thanks to two readers, I have some information about what the Methodist Church is doing for the deaf.

Dr. Leonard M. Elstad wrote about the Reverend Louis Foxwell who is the pastor for the Christ Methodist Church for the Deaf in Baltimore. Rev. Foxwell has held services in Washington, D. C., and is the chaplain for the Methodist students at Gallaudet College.

My other information came from Mrs. James N. Cullums of Little Rock, Arkansas. She reported on the work of the Reverend LaVerle Carrington who has a ministry to the deaf supported by the Oklahoma Annual Conference of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Cullums sent a monthly report of the work of Rev. Carrington and included are many instances of real assistance to the deaf. All of those involved are to be congratulated on providing this much needed service to the deaf.

Another religious item: Mrs. John N. Funk of the Bronx, New York, wrote about a different meaning for MRI (Michigan Rehabilitation Institute). In her Episcopal church she is a member of the Conference of Church Workers among the Deaf. To her and her fellow members MRI means Mutual Responsibility Interdependence.

The following may be important for Michigan families who have deaf children in a state hospital. According to a story printed in the **Lincoln Parker** dated February 8, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Miller won a court case involving financial support for their retarded and deaf son who is a

patient at the Lapeer Home and Training School. According to the story, the state legislature in 1965 gave the "revenue department power to force parents of institutionalized retarded minors to supply a copy of their Federal income tax return so that the state can assess maintenance costs on the basis of annual income."

MOSCOW (AP)—A needle inserted into the head at just the right place—with the inspiration of Mao Tse-tung's thoughts to guide it—can turn a deaf man into a singer of Mao's glories.

That's what a Chinese report said, Tass reported today in another of its straight-faced articles that Westerners here read as a Soviet effort to ridicule the Chinese.

The Soviet news agency gave this account:

Chinese army medical orderly Liu Jun Hua was "greatly grieved" that 15-year-old deaf boy Chiang Pao Chuang "did not sing songs with Mao Tse-tung's words."

Liu began acupuncture, the ancient Chinese medical treatment of inserting needles into the body. Inspired by a study of Mao's thoughts, he made 60 test punctures on his own head while probing Chiang's head and reading passages from Mao's writings aloud.

"And then once," Tass said the Chinese account reported, "Chiang Pao Chuang cried out rather distinctly, pointing to a bust of Mao Tse-tung: 'Long live Chairman Mao.'"

The Chinese account called this "a great leap in the development of medicine" made possible by "the use of Mao's great ideas."—State Journal.

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Las Vegas Bonanza Beckons NAD Conventioneers

By EUGENE W. PETERSEN

Las Vegas means "The Meadows." It is an oasis in the vast, terrifying, yet fascinating Great American Desert, and whether you come by plane or highway, you can't help but wonder about the pioneers who risked the trackless wastes over which you now travel so effortlessly.

Getting to Las Vegas is half the fun; from every direction, routes lead through Scenicland, USA. Study a road map; see how many national parks and monuments lend themselves to grand circle tours. But we can't go into these attractions now; there wouldn't be space left for Las Vegas, our favorite watering hole.

"The Meadows" is still a camping ground on the Old Spanish Trail. Las Vegas doesn't burst on you: Just as the patch of green on the floor of the vast, arid valley quickened the early explorers' step, so the first glimpse of the high rise Casino Center and the glow of the "Strip" from the far reaches of the valley makes modern travelers impatient to reach their destination. But where the pioneers were grateful to stretch their blankets under the mesquite trees that rimmed the springs, vacationers now relax in unsurpassed luxury; and where miners grubbed for silver in the nearby mountains, tourists now "mine" the innumerable slot machines—with about equal success: for every one that strikes it rich, dozens go home to gather new grubstakes. The difference is the modern "miners" have a lot of fun in the process.

This is a good time to talk about gambling. Many other states allow gambling in one form or another—horse racing, for example—and six of them take in more tax revenues from gambling than Nevada does. The payoff—for you—is that in Nevada there is no illegal gambling. The profits from gambling are what make the fringe benefits possible. If you have qualms about gambling, you can easily ignore the sport. Many do; no one will mind. But you can still enjoy the fine accommodations, food and entertainment offered at every hand at reasonable prices—subsidized by the casino operations. If you want to try your luck, you can do so with the knowledge that the games are carefully regulated and inspected and above board in every respect. No casino or hotel wants you to bet more than you can afford to lose: they want you to come back.

Actually, repeat business is what makes Las Vegas tick. If you lose, you'll still go home with pleasant memories of the rooms, food and entertainment. If you win, you'll tell your friends and start planning another trip. The combination can't be beaten: proof is in the glittering "Strip" hotels, the soaring downtown Casino Center, and new construction going up on every side.

The 1968 National Association of the Deaf convention will offer a full week of activities and entertainment, but there will be many opportunities for doing the town.

Entertainment

With more entertainers and musicians appearing before live audiences than in any other city, Las Vegas is now considered "the Entertainment Capital of the World."

And who can deny it? With no less than four million-dollar extravaganzas, one Broadway production and four shows each starring show business headliners—all playing simultaneously on a three-mile stretch known as the Las Vegas "Strip"—that slogan can be called anything but a boastful extension of civic pride.

In fact, it's awesome to realize that each extravaganza parades a cast of over 50 people, that each of their performers' payrolls range well over \$50,000 a week, or that their stage effects run the gamut from astronauts tumbling in space, rainstorms, ship sinkings—all the way to the octopus-like stage platforms that swing way out over audiences' heads.

And that's not to mention the live entertainment resource people remember most—hundreds of gorgeous girls. Most of them decorate huge showroom stages, but literally dozens walk gracefully along special ramps built into the walls or descend slowly on circular platforms lowered from the ceilings!

These entertainment spectacles are even more impressive when you remember that any of the shows can be taken in merely for the price of dinner or cocktails.

You may step out of a show room, your head still swimming with the dazzle of the famous French "Folies Bergere," only to head across the street for the equally breathtaking "Casino de Paris"—or just down the "Strip" to the elegant and totally overwhelming "Lido de Paris."

And sandwiched between these elaborate productions are the individual star shows, where the likes of Red Skelton in one hotel, and Liza Minelli in another, may be performing almost within earshot of one another's applause.

That's because the usual pattern among the showroom restaurants is to present a dinner show starting about 7 p.m., then a late show at about 11:15 p.m.

There is never an admission charge. But it is advisable that reservations be made as far in advance as possible, usually with a simple phone call to the office of the hotel's maitre'd. Your host hotel, the Fabulous Flamingo, will be happy to help you make reservations.

Fremont Street, the "Strip's" downtown counterpart known as Casino Center, is an extravaganza itself.

It is concentrated into just a few short blocks, and strikes visitors with blockbuster suddenness as the most dazzling, brilliantly lighted area in the world. Some have referred to the miles of colored neon and millions of multihued bulbs flashing, blinking and blazing from casino signs as the "Times Square of the West."

Eating Out

Your host, the Flamingo, offers a variety of eating spots featuring good food at competitive prices and there is really no need to leave the hotel, but eating out is fun, and Las Vegas has over 200 restaurants.

You've got all the leeway in the world, from ham and eggs for 49 cents or a buffet for \$1.50 with dozens of dishes, on up the scale to some of the most exquisite, most fashionable gourmet houses found anywhere on earth.

Dinner in the main showrooms of the resort hotels, where the menu reflects the talents and versatility of the chef and his staff, vary from \$6 to \$9; not much when you consider that truly extravagant entertainment by "big-name" talent is included in the price. Or, you may enjoy the spectacle of the big revue, where anything is liable to happen, from a full scale Niagara, to an earthquake or a color movie with a magic screen where live actors burst onstage.

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COSD Activates First Section

During its November meeting, the board of directors of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf considered a number of areas of significant concern to deaf people. By March, a section on legal rights of the deaf was activated, with its first all-day meeting held at Van Nuys, California, on April 6.

Basically this preliminary "strategy" conference aimed at 1) identifying areas of interest and concern for key members of the committee and 2) establishing a priority and an action program to resolve the problems so identified. The following considerations were underlined by the group:

1. The question of legal rights of the deaf is not restricted to the courtroom but involves also such areas as Civil Service testing procedures, high-risk insurance, employment possibilities and other non-court aspects of the legal picture.

2. The question of deaf leadership—"deaf power." It was suggested deaf people need to learn political techniques of lobbying a bill through a state legislature, of applying pressure on administrative agencies, of demanding services in the local community which are now frequently denied them because of lack of communication.

3. The question of comprehensive legislation in each state; and uniformity among states. Probably this should be first attempted in a selected group of three or four states.

4. The question of contacting influential and knowledgeable friends of the deaf, such as legislators, judges, lawyers, police officers and public officials who might fulfill a role of "champions of the deaf."

5. The question of interpreters, including their role, training and certification.

Recommended actions included the concept of a National Bar Association of the Deaf, whose nucleus would be composed of a group of interested attorneys. Such an association would be affiliated with both the American Bar Association and the COSD. Its two representatives on the

COSD board would enable the legal field to maintain a constant awareness to needs and developments in the area of deafness. Judge Joseph Pernick of Detroit, who made the proposal, agreed to begin collecting names of possible members for the proposed new organization. Once the initial listing is completed, membership would be extended to judges, public defenders, prosecutors, and those involved in legal aid to the poor. Activities of this new group would involve preparation of articles for various legal journals, participation in programs at legal meetings, including judges' conferences and searching for sources of pertinent legislation and legal cases involving the hearing-impaired.

Judge Kenneth Pacetti of Houston discussed legislative action among states on the basis of the experience of a study committee of the Texas legislature. Although work by such legislative study committees as in New York and Texas may involve a slow and tedious process, it does prevent patchwork legislation and appears to be reasonably thorough. Some factors to be considered in state study committees: 1) Connections with influential people, such as state senators and others at the state level; 2) a clear statement to them of the problem of legal rights of the deaf; 3) a separate and distinct organization within each state to present these problems clearly to the legislators, such organization to be comprised of adult deaf people, attorneys and influential friends; 4) funding for such studies should be at the state level rather than Federal.

It was agreed that the NAD leadership symposium being planned for 1969 would include reports on legislative study action and that symposiums on civil rights and legislative action be a part of this meeting. Dr. Boyce R. Williams of the Rehabilitation Services Administration indicated that the symposium, which would cover two or three days, would be held in June 1969.

Dr. Ray L. Jones gave a progress report on a training program now operating at

San Fernando Valley State College to prepare interpreters to work effectively in a legal setting. The developmental course involves at this time considerations of courtroom decorum and procedure, legal terminology, tape-recorded court proceedings and video tapes of a mock trial. The project receives its support from Captioned Films for the Deaf. The question of certification of interpreters was taken up, and the possibility of a uniform law for interpreters, and other questions about translation-interpretation, partiality, legal signs, expenses for interpreters and the need for more than one interpreter in court.

The need for a survey of legal problems of the deaf was indicated by Attorney Ivan Lawrence, with the section agreeing to cooperate in the conduction of this study. Judge Sherman G. Fine-silver, a member of the committee who telephoned his contribution when it developed he would be unable to attend the meeting, pushed for an educational or public relations program to improve understanding on the part of legal personnel about the problems of deafness.

At the close of the meeting, specific assignments were assumed by everyone present so that the work would continue. The next meeting of the Section on Legal Rights is tentatively scheduled for June 16. Present at the Van Nuys meeting: Robert Anderson, interpreter, Maywood, California; Jacob Arcanin, recorder, San Fernando Valley State College; Mervin D. Garretson, executive director, COSD; Lloyd Johns, recorder, San Fernando Valley State College; Ray L. Jones, project director, LTP, San Fernando Valley State College; Ivan Lawrence, attorney, Sherman Oaks, California; Judge Kenneth Pacetti, Houston, Texas; Judge Joseph Pernick, Detroit; Mrs. Faye Wilkie, interpreter, San Fernando Valley State College, and Dr. Boyce R. Williams, chief, Communication Disorders Branch, Rehabilitation Services Administration.

JUNE 17-22, 1968

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Robert G. Sanderson, President



N.
A.
D.

President's Message

This month is the last opportunity I'll have to pass on a few thoughts to the Representatives of the Cooperating Member (state) associations who will be at the NAD convention in Las Vegas.

Each convention produces an increasing number of pieces of legislation, and as we gain experience we make changes designed to promote the smooth and orderly flow of business so that we can get a maximum amount of work done in the time we have available.

Veteran conventioners will understand the processes; newer Representatives may desire a few pointers. For the latter I hope these remarks will be helpful.

The **committee** is the actual working unit of the convention. Bills, resolutions, recommendations, new business and so on are referred to the proper committee as soon as possible after presentation to the General Assembly or Council of Representatives. The committee's responsibilities are to consider these matters thoroughly and take action as it sees fit. The chairman of the committee is responsible for calling his committee into session at the most appropriate or convenient—or possible—time. This time may be any time except during business sessions as required by the bylaws. During past conventions committees have frequently had to meet and stay in session from about 7 or 8 p.m. until 2 or 3 a.m. in order to complete their assigned tasks. This made it necessary for many committeemen to miss some of the social functions; we hope that this will not be necessary this time, but it is safer to plan on some late sessions with some of the key committees such as laws, resolutions and ways and means.

To give these committees a fair break we have scheduled some committee meetings during the late afternoon recesses. Chairmen must schedule meeting rooms by making their needs known to Ned C. Wheeler, assistant convention chairman. Smaller committees may use their own rooms; larger meeting rooms will be limited to the larger committees.

NAD conventions mean **work** for the Representatives and committeemen; it is deadly serious business. A state association has the right to expect that the Representative for whom it is paying expenses will adequately represent its wishes and participate fully.

The President desires that all commit-

Robert O. Lankenau, Secretary-Treasurer

tee meetings be held with doors open. NAD and state association members have the right to know what is going on and what our democratic processes are and how they work. The chairman is responsible for maintaining order and for making it clear that only the committee may participate; observers and onlookers must not be permitted to engage in conversations with committeemen and thus disrupt the proceedings. If interested parties wish to make suggestions they may "lobby" only during rest breaks, or pass notes to the individual committeeman through the chairman or the sergeant at arms if the chairman finds it necessary or advisable to appoint one to maintain order.

The chairman decides which legislation will be brought before the committee; it is he who must provide an agenda based upon his own judgment as to the relative importance of the matter with respect to the time available for the committee. He bears a heavy responsibility to make sure that the committee will produce as much as possible and try to avoid getting "hung up" on minor matters.

Each committeeman bears the responsibility to read carefully and discuss as thoroughly as possible the legislation, resolutions or business referred to his committee. His decisions will contribute to the final recommendation, and very likely these recommendations will be passed by the convention in session. The General Assembly and Council of Representatives do not have the time to consider in detail and in depth the large amount of legislation proposed and will have to depend to a large degree on the recommendations of the committees.

The individual member of the NAD may participate actively in the General Assembly—and in lobbying for his favorite legislation. If he has an ax to grind, then he had best find the proper committee and attempt to influence the members thereof by the art of persuasion, i.e., play politics. That is the American way of governing ourselves.

Legislation must be introduced in writing; forms will be available at the secretary's table. Bills will be numbered and carbon copies will be retained by the persons introducing them, by the Secretary and the President, and a copy will be given to the committee. The committee's action must be written on the committee's copy and returned to the Secretary immediately upon after reading of the committee's report. This will become a part of the official minutes of the convention. It should be noted also that it is the responsibility of the committee to determine in what order the bills will be reported out.

Committees may initiate legislation, re-write bills in an effort to accomplish their

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

intended purpose by means of more specific language, report out bills with recommendations that they be passed, not passed, or without recommendation; or they may choose to retain bills for further consideration. They may also choose not to report out bills.

Persons who propose legislation and do not see their bill come to the floor bear the responsibility to find out what has happened to it. They are privileged to attempt to get the bill to the floor by persuading the committee members to release it; or by asking permission of the Council of Representatives to overrule the committee and bring it forth for consideration. The proper form of such a request would be for the Representative to gain the floor in proper order and address the chair in some such manner as "Mr. President, I would like to request the Council of Representatives to consider Bill No., which I sponsored and which has been referred to the Committee. I understand that the bill may not be reported out before the time limit, and I feel that it is important enough to be worthy of immediate consideration." Debate will be permitted, and a majority vote in favor will bring the bill to the floor over the committee's objections. This, I feel, will best serve the interests of the democratic processes.

Parliamentary rules will closely follow Robert's Rules of Order, Revised; but because the full text generally is a time-consuming reference, the chair will use condensed versions such as a pocket guide (Toastmaster's International).

In all matters where highly technical parliamentary points are raised and there is genuine question as to procedure (which does happen surprisingly often) the chair will operate on the principle that the meeting belongs to the people—the members and the Representatives—and their desires shall be paramount. Action taken by the chair will be designed to keep the meeting moving and respect the will of the majority, while, insofar as possible, protecting the rights of the individual and minorities. Parliamentary maneuvering for the sake of blocking action on matters which an individual does not happen to like will be discouraged if it is apparent to the chair that the interests of the meeting will best be served by adequate discussion and a vote.

The most experienced chair is frequently at loss when unusual situations develop. Since they cannot be predicted, I shall be looking forward with much anticipation and, I must confess, some trepidation. The meetings are always interesting even though they can become quite hard on the nerves.

See you in Las Vegas—at the Best Convention Ever!—Sandie

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

The past few weeks have been very interesting ones as far as the Home Office was concerned. We had the pleasure in participating in a number of interesting meetings starting with the Forum of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, April 24-27, 1968. This was truly an historic occasion and one which should go down as another landmark in the history of the deaf.

Following the Forum, the Executive Secretary represented President Sanderson at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped. The Executive Secretary is also the alternate representative to this committee for the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and as such was present in a dual capacity. One of the highlights of the meeting was the presentation of our own National Theatre of the Deaf which received a standing ovation at the conclusion of its hour-long performance.

Simultaneously with the President's meeting was the 100th anniversary meeting of the Conference of Executives of the American Schools for the Deaf. The Executive Secretary also attended their banquet on the evening of May 2 in celebration of this occasion.

During the interval, work continued on getting ready for both the International Research Seminar and the NAD Convention. In connection with the International Seminar, about 125 people will be involved overall in this three-week meeting, with twenty-four of them from overseas. Ned Wheeler has been doing most of the work on the Convention and the situation there appears well in hand.

At the same time, we were preparing for our biennial audit by Mr. Robert Millard, our Certified Public Accountant. Due to the fact that we must (for the first time) depreciate our equipment and concentrate on our inventory, the audit will be more complicated than usual and it was necessary to list all our equipment, supplies and other material in the office. Due to the fact that we still have items on hand from Berkeley, this was not easy to do and it is possible that there will be slight inaccuracies in the inventory, but this was the best we could do under the circumstances.

CONVENTION REPORTS ARE DRIBBLING IN and we are also in the process of mimeographing them as they arrive. As presently planned, the state Representatives and the members of the NAD

Executive Board will receive the reports in the mail while other conventioners will be able to pick theirs up on Sunday, June 16. For obvious reasons, we will have about 250 copies of each report on hand so that people who want them will be wise to act promptly to get them at Las Vegas.

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT that the NAD has been awarded a grant to design a projected Census plan. This has been in the works for a long time and it is a key project for the NAD. Actually, a well-designed Census operation will not only mean that we will finally have some accurate figures on the number of hearing impaired people in the United States, but also a wealth of other information which will be of great value to all agencies and organizations concerned with the deaf.

ON APRIL 20, the Executive Secretary, accompanied by Dr. Jerome Schein and Dr. Jerry Northern, traveled to Philadelphia for an initial meeting with Philadelphia leaders in connection with the May 19 Temporal Bone Bank project. Harry Gabriel will handle the May 19 program in that area. May 4 found the Executive Secretary and Dr. Northern in Richmond to meet RCD President McCorty and his TBB committee of Sandy Duncan, Mr. Handy and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Moore. These people will be in charge of the Richmond program. May 11 will find us in Baltimore, and on May 18 the TBB group will meet with the DCCD committee. As presently constituted the BIG DAY will find Dr. Schein in Philadelphia, Dr. Northern in Baltimore, Miss Ann Galloway and Terry O'Rourke in Richmond and the Executive Secretary in D.C.

THE JUNIOR NAD CONVENTION will open as this is being written. And this promises to be a very impressive program. It is really regrettable that more people will not be able to see what the Juniors are doing and in an effort to insure that the program gets all the attention it deserves, we are trying to make a pictorial story out of what will happen.

If pictures come out well, you can look forward to the first Junior NAD convention story in pictures, probably in the July-August issue.

OUR PROJECT MANAGERS, Terrence O'Rourke for the Manual Communications program and Albert T. Pimentel for the RID, have been covering the country at a backbreaking pace. The work of both programs is progressing smoothly and we truly expect to make major breakthroughs in both areas before long.

The intense activity in the D.C. area has also resulted in quite a few visitors to the Home Office. Included in this category were Superintendents Kenneth Huff and Melvin Brasel, of Wisconsin and Minnesota, respectively; Mr. Dragoljub Vukotic, president of the World Federation of the Deaf; a good number of the cast of the National Theatre of the Deaf, including Bernard Bragg, Howard Palmer, Joe Velez, Charles Corey, Lou Fant and Audree Norton. Other visitors were Professor Savie and Dr. Simonovic from Yugoslavia; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sussman from New York; Mr. and Mrs. Al Berke from New York; Dr. L. S. Cherry, former Grand President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf; Miss Patricia Dow, president of the New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf; and two of our Board members, Samuel A. Block from Chicago and Jess M. Smith, editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN, from Indianapolis.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Receipts and Disbursements February 1968 Receipts

State Quotas	\$2,089.50
Advancing Memberships	594.00
Dividends and Interest	68.40
Publications	176.00
Other Income	32.20
Total	\$2,960.10

Expenditures	
Officers' Salaries	\$ 100.00
Executive Secretary's Salary	775.40
Clerical Salaries	1,000.00
Payroll Taxes	82.52
Postage	74.00
Telephone & Telegraph	81.44
Printing	373.58
Office Supplies	54.95
Office Equipment	1,469.17
Executive Secretary's Expenses	171.54
Cultural Expenses	16.00
Deaf American Support	201.60
Dues & Subscriptions	60.00
Electricity	1.55
Other	35.00
Total	\$4,496.75

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Statement of Receipts and Disbursements March 1968 Receipts

Contributions	\$ 317.00
State Quotas	2,940.33
Advancing Memberships	637.00
Dividends and Interest	193.05
Publications	461.25
Services Rendered	25.00
Captioned Films	310.00
Indirect Cost Allowances	1,153.55
Reimbursements	1,337.69
Total	\$7,374.86

Expenditures	
Officers' Salaries	\$ 100.00
Executive Secretary's Salary	775.40
Clerical Salaries	1,155.00
Payroll Taxes	89.34
Rent	215.00
Telephone & Telegraph	166.37
Printing	426.75
Office Supplies	128.37
Executive Secretary's Expenses	212.51
Deaf American Support	218.80
Captioned Films	36.97
Professional Services	38.00
Total	\$3,562.51

Our Cover Picture

One of the highlights of the coming NAD Convention in Las Vegas will be the personal appearance (at the Monday night, June 17, reception) of Nanette Fabray, one of television's brightest stars for more than a decade. Miss Fabray is now adept in the language of signs and has recently appeared on network shows signing "Over the Rainbow." Her interest in the deaf stems from her own hearing impairment. After a visit to Gallaudet College in 1962, she became a staunch advocate of the then-proposed National Theatre of the Deaf. Last fall she narrated NBC's one-hour Experiment in Television show which featured the NTD. In this month's cover picture, Miss Fabray is shown with Red Buttons and Bing Crosby in a skit which was a part of an ABC network HOLLYWOOD PALACE program on April 1, 1968.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

State Representatives To Las Vegas Convention

Alabama—Thomas J. Wheeler
 Arkansas—Marie Haggard
 Arizona—
 California—
 Colorado—John L. Buckmaster.
 D.C.—Jerald Jordan, Gordon Harris,
 Lyle Hinks; Edward Carney, alternate
 Florida—Larry Leitson
 Georgia—Ernest Herron
 Idaho—Robert Jones
 Illinois—
 Indiana—Gale E. Walker
 Kansas—Doris Heil; Pauline Conwell,
 alternate
 Kentucky—Virginia Ward
 Louisiana—Medford Magill; Anthony
 Mowad, alternate
 Maryland—
 Michigan—Durward Young, John Claveau
 Minnesota—Myrtle Allen, Charles Vadnais
 Mississippi—Benton Cox
 Missouri—Raymond Atwood
 Montana—Darwin Younggren
 Nebraska—Berton Leavitt; Dale Paden,

alternate
 Nevada—John Siders
 New Jersey—
 New York—Alice Beardsley, Claude Samuelson
 North Carolina—E. M. Winecoff
 North Dakota—Dwight Rafferty
 Ohio—Dick Petkovich, Boyd Hume;
 Mrs. Boyd Hume, alternate
 Oklahoma—W. T. Griffing
 Oregon—Mrs. Royal (Jean) Teets; Royal Teets, alternate
 Pennsylvania—
 South Carolina—
 South Dakota—Richard Feland
 Tennessee—Thomas L. Duke; Ralph Osborne, alternate
 Texas—Carl Brinistool, Gwendell Butler
 Utah—Dennis Platt; George Laramie, alternate
 Virginia—John Stallings; Mrs. Bernard Moore, alternate
 Washington—Clyde Ketchum, Anthony Papalia
 Wisconsin—Robert Horgen; Robert Scribner, alternate

THE ORDER OF THE GEORGES

Advancing Members who maintain their membership in the National Association of the Deaf for three consecutive years or longer are listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges.

Advancing Members pay \$10.00 per year or \$1.00 per month and receive THE DEAF AMERICAN as a part of their membership. Combination husband-wife dues are \$15.00 per year or \$1.50 per month and also include one subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Advancing Members have contributed \$30.00 to \$99.00.

Contributing Members have contributed \$100.00 to \$249.00.

Sustaining Members have contributed \$250.00 to \$499.00.

Patrons are Advancing Members whose payments have totaled \$500.00. Benefactors are Advancing Members who have paid \$1,000.00 or more.

Included in the list are some Patrons and Benefactors whose payments entitle them to permanent listing, regardless of recent payments.

Names in boldface type indicate additions to the Order of the Georges since the last listing, advancements in rank or changes of residence.

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MAY, 1968

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Wardrobe Puzzling You?

Las Vegas is still one of the few "come as you are" cities in the West. Cowboy boots, mink coats and bikinis are as much of the way of life there as top flight entertainment.

In essence, you simply dress to feel good, to look good, but definitely along your own tastes. This rings especially true in the spring and fall, when days hover in the warm 70s, the nights on the cool, refreshing side.

Las Vegas is a place where sports clothes really come into their own, though dressier attire might just as readily show up for evenings on the town.

In this vein, men wear sports coats with a tie, or business suits. Dresses of the cocktail type seem to prevail for the ladies.

It's in the summer that Las Vegas really takes on its famous "come as you are" character. Like other desert communities, the city has a warm summer with an average daytime temperature in the 90s. Low humidity and air-conditioning make the Las Vegas summer season comfortable indoors and out. For the sun worshipers, it's an outdoor paradise. No visitor's wardrobe is complete without bathing suit and play clothes. While indoors at this time, short-sleeve shirts, light slacks, even Bermuda shorts, are great for men. Women dress in anything light and comfortable.

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NAD Convention Tentative Agenda

MONDAY, June 17

Section I General Assembly (Session 1)

- 8:30 am Invocation:
- 8:40 am Welcome to Nevada: Sue Stockton, President, Southern Nevada Association of the Deaf.
- 8:50 am Welcome to Las Vegas: City Manager or Mayor.
- 9:00 am Introduction of guests: Robert G. Sanderson.
- 9:15 am Organization of the Convention, Rules (R.R.)
- * Explanation of the Assembly and Council of Representatives.
- * Explanation of the Workshops and purposes.
- * Credentials Committee.
- * Instruction on procedures for presentation of legislation, resolutions, proposals, etc. to General Assembly and Council of Representatives.
- * Instructions to Committees.
- * Instructions to Georges.
- * Committee Assignments.
- * Workshop Assignments.

10:15 am Recess—Coffee break.

Workshop Moderator, Recorder and NAD Committee Chairmen meet, determine procedures.

- Credentials Committee in session.
- Order of the Georges caucus select representative under direction of Don G. Pettin-gill, Membership Chairman.
- 10:30 am Open. Opportunity to present legislation to Secretary from General Assembly and in-dividuals.
- 11:00 am Report of the Credentials Committee. Seating of official representatives. Discussion of questions, if any.
- 11:30 am President's Report.
- 11:55 am Announcements.

12:00 Noon LUNCH

- 1:15 pm Keynote Speaker: "Communication Now," Dr. James Marsters, President, Applied Communications Corp.
- 1:30 pm (Time for movement to Workshop)
- 1:35 pm Secretary-Treasurer's Report. Questions. Mr. Garretson; Mr. Lankenau.
- 1:50 pm 1st Vice President's Report. Questions. (Editor Jess Smith, DEAF AMERICAN)
- 2:00 pm 2nd Vice President's Report. Questions. Mr. Allen (Laws Committee)
- 2:10 pm Ways and Means Committee Report. Questions Mr. Lankenau; Mr. Norwood.
- 2:20 pm Distinguished Service Award Committee. Questions. Mr. Galloway.
- 2:30 pm Jr. NAD Committee. Questions. Mr. Frank Turk.
- 2:40 pm Committee on Tax Exemption. Questions. Mr. Berke.

Introduction to Education, Panel Discussion.
Moderator: John Forsythe, General Counsel, U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.
Panelists: Dr. Edward Martin, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped; Dr. James Moss, Acting Director of Research, Bureau of the Handicapped; Dr. Frank Withrow, Acting Director, Division of Training Pro-

- 2:50 pm Civil Service Committee. Questions. Mr. Sonnenstrahl.
- 3:00 pm Cultural Committee. Questions. Mr. Berke.
- 3:10 pm Home Office Committee. Questions. Mr. Garretson.
- 3:20 pm Community Development. Questions. Mr. Falberg.
- 3:30 pm Research and Development. Questions.
- 3:40 pm Announcements.
- 3:45 pm Adjournment to Thursday, Sessions 5 and 6. Committee meetings (See bulletin board for location of meetings)

grams: Dr. Joseph Rosenstein, Director, Communications Disorders Branch, Division of Training Programs: Mrs. Patricia Forsythe, Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf.

Interpreters: Agnes Foret, Virginia Lewis.

3:00 pm Break

- 3:15 pm Continuation of workshop discussions.
- 4:15 pm Summary, by Recorder. Adjournment.
- Recorder, moderator, NAD Committee chairmen to write brief report, make recommendations for presentation to Thursday General Assembly.

TUESDAY, June 17

Council of Representatives (Session 3)

- 9:00 am Opening remarks, Introduction of Speaker by Robert G. Sanderson.
- Keynote Speaker: "Role of the State in Education of the Deaf," Dr. Thomas Behrens, Director, Kendall School for the Deaf.

9:20 a.m. (Time for movement to workshop)

- 9:25 a.m. Business session begins; explanations as to procedures again; questions.

10:30 am Coffee break.

10:45 am Continuing business session.

11:50 am Announcements.

12:00 Noon LUNCH

Council of Representatives (Session 4)

- 1:15 pm Introduction of speaker.
- Keynote Speaker: Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communication Disorder Branch, RSA
- 1:30 pm (Time for movement to workshop).

1:35 pm Continuing business session.

3:30 pm Break.

3:15 pm Continuing business session.

(Workshops)

- 8:00 am National Technical Institute for the Deaf Panel Discussion.
- Douglas Burke, Moderator;
- Dr. Robert Frisina, Victor Galloway.

Temporal Bone Banks Workshop, Deafness Research Foundation

- 9:30 am Introductory comments by Moderator, Dr. Jerry L. Northern.
- Background and orientation: W. T. Griffing.
- General discussion.
- Continuing discussions.
- Windup and summary by recorder.
- Announcements.
- LUNCH

Community Services Workshop

- Introductory Comments by Moderator, Roger Falberg.
- Background and Orientation by Dr. Thomas Coleman, Director, National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies.
- Break.
- Continuing general discussion.

3:40 pm Announcements.

3:45 pm Adjournment to Friday, June 21.
Committee meetings.

WEDNESDAY, June 19

No business sessions scheduled.

Committees meet to complete unfinished business and prepare reports. Reports must be mimeographed and ready for distribution Thursday morning.

See PROGRAM for schedule of events.

THURSDAY, June 20

General Assembly (Session 5)

9:00 am Introduction of Speaker

Keynote Speaker:

9:20 am (Time for movement to workshop)

9:25 am Business session begins.

10:30 am Coffee break.

10:45 am Continuing business.

11:50 am Announcements.

12:00 Noon LUNCH

General Assembly (Session 6)

1:15 pm Introduction of Speaker.

Keynote Speaker: Mervin D. Garretson, COSD.

1:35 pm (Time for movement to workshop)

1:40 pm Continuing business.

Workshop and committee reports to the General Assembly.

3:00 pm Break.

3:15 pm Continuing business.

3:40 pm Announcements.

3:45 pm Adjournment if no further business is scheduled.

Final committee meetings.

FRIDAY, June 21

Council of Representatives (Session 7)

8:30 am Introduction of Speaker.

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Ed Porter, President, National Rehabilitation Association.

8:45 am (Time for movement to workshop)

8:50 am Business session begins.

Final action upon proposals, committee reports.

10:30 am Break.

10:40 am Continuing business.

11:55 am Announcements.

12:00 Noon LUNCH

Council of Representatives (Session 8)

1:00 pm Overload business.

Convention bids for 1970.

3:00 pm Break.

3:10 pm Continuing business.

5:00 pm Adjournment.*

SATURDAY, June 22

* No business is scheduled for this day. However, if in the discretion of the president an emergency exists, a morning session may be held for the purpose of completing convention business.

Summary by recorder.

Windup, preparation of report by chairmen and recorder and moderator. Announcements. Adjournment.

WORKSHOP will be scheduled upon application.

Tour Interpreters: Fred Sparks, Virginia Lewis, Agnes Foret.

Workshop for Counselors for The Deaf (Professional Meeting)

Chairman: Dr. Boyce R. Williams, Chief, Communications Disorders Branch, RSA.

Coffee break.

Continuing workshop.

Announcements.

LUNCH

Continuing workshop.

Break

Continuing workshop. Announcements.

Adjournment on agreement.

9:00 am National Census Workshop.

Dr. Jerome Schein, Chairman

Dr. Augustine Gentile

Dr. Stanley Bigman

Continuing workshop.

Break.

Continuing workshop.

LUNCH

Continuing workshop.

Break.

NAD OFFICERS

President

Robert G. Sanderson
5268 S. 2000 West Street
Roy, Utah 84067

First Vice President

Jess M. Smith
5125 Radnor Road
Indianapolis, Ind. 46226

Second Vice President

Gordon L. Allen
2223 19th Avenue, N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55418

Secretary-Treasurer

Robert O. Lankenau
1575 Redwood Avenue
Akron, Ohio 44319

Board Members

(Terms Expire 1968)

Harold H. Ramger
1815 Woodhaven Way
Oakland, Calif. 94611

(Terms Expire 1970)

Don G. Pettingill
Seattle Hearing & Speech Center
18th & E. Madison Street
Seattle, Washington 98122

Albert T. Pimentel
14005 Bramble Lane
Laurel, Maryland 20810

(Terms Expire 1972)

Samuel A. Block
8041 Kildare Avenue
Skokie, Ill. 60076

George Propp
2418 St. Thomas Drive
Lincoln, Nebr. 68502

* * *

Executive Secretary

Frederick C. Schreiber
2025 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 318
Washington, D. C. 20006

NAD Bowling Tournaments

Bowling tournaments for men and women have been added to the agenda for the NAD convention in Las Vegas, Nevada. The tournaments are scheduled to be held at the Charlestown Lanes on Friday, June 21, 1968. Trophies and cash prizes of \$500 and \$250, respectively, will go to the winners in each division.

The tournaments are open to any ABC-WIBC bowler who is a member of the NAD. Entry fees of \$19.00 and \$13.00 will be charged. Prizes will be returned 100% on a 1-3 ratio.

See the full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue for complete information.

W. ART SHERMAN

(Maryland)

W. Art Sherman is a product of the Kansas School for the Deaf. All his adult life he has been connected with activities of the deaf; has attended at least five NAD conventions serving on the local committee of the Washington, D.C., convention in 1964; a member of the NAD for many years, a Sustaining Member, and member of the Order of the Georges; a member of the District of Columbia Association of the Deaf.

Other interests are the Delta Masons, joining in Los Angeles, founding lodges in Kansas City and Washington, D.C., serving both as their first Master. He was Medicine Man for the 10/25 Club of the AAAD. While in Ohio he was a vice president of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Home for the Aged Deaf for several years; has served local clubs in various positions, starting the Champaign, Illinois, Les Sourdes Mutes Club, having at one time served as vice president of the District of Columbia Club of the Deaf.

For his "bread and butter" he works as a photoengraver for the Washington Post; married to the former Izora Sutton, a product of the Ohio School for the Deaf. Both are members of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

Candidates for NAD Executive Board

DOUGLAS J. N. BURKE

(New York)

Born, Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 11, 1931; married, three children.

B.A., Gallaudet College, 1955. M.A., Administration and Supervision of Education, San Fernando Valley State College, 1965.

Coordinator, Student Program Selection Office; National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester, New York; formerly Con-

sultant, D.C. Unit for the Communications Impaired.

Executive Director, D. C. Association of the Deaf, 1964; interpreter for the deaf in workshops, court, employment interviews, meetings, hospitals, welfare agencies, lectures, laboratory training programs, theatres and countless informal occasions; chairman, Cultural Program for the National Association of the Deaf.

CHAFF From the Threshing Floor

By George Propp

The New Pedagogy—The social studies classes at the Indiana School for the Deaf have a weekly discussion session during which the student, rather than the teacher, asks the questions. Writes student Larry Sweet: "I find that I never forget an answer to a question I have asked." The instructor is Gary Olsen . . . At the Utah School for the Deaf students have been interviewing school personnel—again the principle of learning by asking questions . . . At the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf \$6,000 worth of equipment and materials have enabled the school to set up the discovery method of learning in all science instruction at all grade levels. To state this as succinctly as possible, second grade kids at PSD are researchers . . . By golly, even the formula for literary society programs are changing; at the Nebraska School we saw the LS kids producing a movie . . . At the Louisiana School they have established a home management program in which eight girls take turns managing all the details of housekeeping in a two-room apartment . . . All is not roses, however, and we have administrators who have to take a stand against the influence of the flower people. James Hoxie (California Palms) has all of us with him when he insists that girls are girls and boys are boys and the teacher should be able to tell the difference.

The Thresher recently spent a riotous weekend in Washington, D.C. Staying at Silver Spring, I could have avoided the looting altogether if I had passed up that poker game. I did get caught on Connecticut Avenue during the general exodus from downtown D.C., and enjoyed the dubious distinction of seeing a 70-year old lady with a cane outpace the Oldsmobile I was driving.

Candy-Strippers—A couple months ago I wrote about the Oregon School for the Deaf student who was a Candy-Striper. I wrote that "as far as I knew" she was a "first." Readers have taken pains to bring me up to date and now I know better. Eileen Schowalter of St. Louis wrote to inform us that she did hospital volunteer work in 1965 and that deaf girls had preceded her all the way back to 1958. The Mile High Banner also reports that Nancy Lea Wilson, a 17-year-old student of the Colorado School, is a Candy-Striper at Memorial hospital in Colorado Springs, and we are told of deaf Linda Ann Berry (nee King) who worked in Orange County (California) hospital over four years ago.

According to the Puget Sound News, Seattle Community College has been invited to develop a regional junior college for the deaf. It will be an accredited program with a variety of occupational trades. . . . From the same source we learn that Arthur Rebilzky (Salem, Oregon) was honored at a luncheon in the capitol dining room. Mr. Rebilzky has been caretaker of the capitol grounds for 29 years. Mrs. Rebilzky is the former Ethel McElray of Nebraska.

LSD and the deaf—The Siouxland Courier carried a reprint of a news item with a Boston dateline which related the story of a 20-year-old deaf youth who "on a trip" jumped out of a third floor window. Seriously injured, the boy is very fortunate in that the "trip" ended up in the hospital instead of the morgue. He had taken the acid in the company of two other deaf men, one of whom allegedly turned himself in because of suicidal inclinations.

Some months ago Chaff reported that the St. Johns School for the Deaf in Milwaukee was collecting S&H green stamps to buy a station wagon for the school. The March issue of the St. Johns Newsletter reports that the goal has been reached and that the school now has a beautiful Catalina Pontiac wagon to serve the needs of the school. The school is now collecting more stamps to buy playground equipment.

The Nebraska Association of the Deaf and the Nebraska School for the Deaf have been co-sponsoring a series of lectures for the adult deaf of the community. The series consisted of lectures on 1) Wills, 2) Investments, 3) Insurance, 4) Personal Finance. The lectures have been attended by a large portion of the deaf community, far beyond the most optimistic hopes. Plans are being made to continue the series for at least as long as interest is sustained.

Ends and Pieces—The Centennial Meeting of the Conference of Executives was held at Gallaudet College from April 29 through May 3. Keynote speaker was Dr. Mary E. Switzer . . . A Miami, Florida, church, abandoned by a hearing congregation because it was in the flight path of a major jet port, now serves a deaf congregation of about 40 members . . . On March 2, Gallaudet seniors and graduates were invited to a party with the request that they were not to bring scissors. All the party-goers used paper costumes . . . Lady staff members and girl students of the Virginia School for the Deaf took part in a program to learn self-defense. The project was sponsored by the Staunton Police Department . . . The International Convention of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League has awarded a \$10,000 grant for an on-campus ministry at Gallaudet College.

See you at Las Vegas.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD
W 242 S 3065 Grand Avenue
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186

Sunday, 9:45, Sunday School
10:45 a.m. & 7:30 p.m. worship
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Bible study
Mildred Whitney, Interpreter
Rev. Jerry King, Pastor

When in New Jersey visit . . .

CALVARY CHAPEL OF THE DEAF
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
571 Westminster Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.
Every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz, pastor

Television Church for the Deaf . . .

THE EVANGEL HOUR
Channel 11, WPIX-TV, New York City
Each Sunday at 8:00 a.m.
Program interpreted by
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz

When in New York visit . . .

GLAD TIDINGS TABERNACLE
(Assemblies of God Deaf Missions)
325 West 33rd Street New York, N. Y.
Every Sunday at 3:15 p.m.
The Reverend Croft M. Pentz, pastor

**SOUTHERN OAKS ASSEMBLY OF GOD
CHURCH OF THE DEAF**

6440 S. Santa Fe, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sunday—9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday—1:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Elmo Pierce, pastor

Baptist

A warm welcome for the deaf . . .

AT FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
5640 Orange Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services:
Sunday, Bible study—9:30 a.m.; worship 11 a.m.
& 7 p.m. and Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m.
Sign Language Class, Sundays, 5:00 p.m.

When in Southern Illinois . . .

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
112 N. Monroe, Marion, Illinois
Sunday School weekly at 9:30 a.m.
Worship services interpreted
Fourth Sunday of Each Month

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
500 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 5:50 p.m.;
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, Minister

Interpreters present at every service . . .

MANSFIELD BAPTIST TEMPLE
Expressway (Route 30) at Ashland Road
Mansfield, Ohio
Sunday—10:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday—7:45 p.m.
Rev. T. L. Leatherwood, Pastor
James Burton, Supt., Ministry to Deaf

The deaf are welcome to . . .
EL CAMINO BAPTIST CHURCH
2809 El Camino Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95821
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship, 11 a.m.
(K. and J. Heuser, interpreters)
Marshall G. Mines, pastor

**TEMPLE BAPTIST BIBLE CLASS
FOR THE DEAF**
3008 W. Cortland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sunday services: 9:45-10:45, 11:00-12:00
Wednesday—7:30 p.m.
Socials on fourth Saturday of the month
Mrs. Alma Ullrich, teacher

Church of the Brethren

**ROANOKE DEAF BRETHREN
CENTRAL CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN**
416 Church Avenue S.W., Roanoke, Virginia
Services: 11:00 a.m. every Sunday.
Prayer Meetings: As announced.
All are welcome regardless of faith.

Catholic

For information regarding Catholic services in Brooklyn and Queens area of New York City and information for the International Catholic Deaf Association, write Rev. Thomas F. Cribbin, 118 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, New York 11215 or phone Area code 212-768-9756.

When in Illinois . . .
ST. MARY'S CHURCH
Minooka, Ill. Welcomes You!
Meetings of the deaf every 4th Sunday 2 p.m.,
regular Sunday Masses 7:00, 8:30, 10:30
"When you travel . . . Ask us!"

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

Episcopal

When in Denver, welcome to
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**
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Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 11 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal
426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Eric J. Whiting, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

When in Birmingham, Alabama, you are
invited to worship with us at
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FOR THE DEAF**
110 North 2nd Avenue
Each Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Fletcher, L.H.D.
Minister
Free captioned movie, 8 p.m., first Saturday

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to
Florida stop and visit
**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
Toulminville
Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher preaches every second
Sunday. Over the altar see the world's largest
oil painting of Jesus Christ healing the deaf
man. Framed oil painting is 7 feet by 8 feet.

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770
Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
6126 Breezewood Drive, Greenbelt, Md.
20770

* * *

Information re: local activities, write to
BOSTON H.A.D., c/o Mrs. H. Weiner
432 River Street, Mattapan, Mass. 02126

BROOKLYN H.S.D., c/o Louis Cohen
103-18 Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, N.Y.
11417

CHICAGO H.A.D., c/o Mrs. Irene Ruskin
1634 W. North Shore Ave., Chicago, Illinois
60626

CLEVELAND H.A.D., c/o Leonard Reisman
1936 Janette Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio
44118

LOS ANGELES H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. Elaine Fromberg
1024 N. Stanley Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
90046

BALTIMORE J.D.S.,
c/o Mrs. Betsy Blumenthal
5709 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Md.
21209

NEW YORK H.A.D., c/o Richard Myers
425 W. 205th Street, N.Y.C. 10034

TEMPLE BETH OR (N.Y.),
c/o Mrs. Alice Sall
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.,
c/o Mrs. E. DelVecchio
7005 Calvert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19149

Lutheran

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**

2901 38th Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

An invitation to visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011
Sunday worship—10:00 a.m.
Daniel H. Pokorny, BD, MSW, pastor
Ph. 222-2187

When in Miami, worship with us . . .
DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27 Avenue - Greater Miami, Fla.
WORSHIP, SUNDAY, 11 a.m.
Open Wed. Night, 7:30 p.m.
Walter L. Busby, Pastor—624-6429
Mrs. D. Myhre, Parish Worker—691-1288
"South Florida's only deaf congregation"

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OF THE DEAF**

360 Morse Road, Columbus, Ohio
Services 10:45 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. William A. Ludwig
792 Kevin Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43224

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
31 West Beacon St., West Hartford, Conn.
Earl J. Thaler, pastor
Worship every Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Bible class every Tuesday—7:30 p.m.

**MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHAPEL
FOR THE DEAF**
10th and Grove Streets, Oakland, Calif.
Sunday School: 9:00 a.m.
Worship Service: 10:00 a.m.
Bible Class: 11:15 a.m.
Clark R. Bailey, Pastor, 632-0845

OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

6861 Nevada Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48234
Church service every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
The Rev. Norbert E. Borchardt, pastor
Need help? Phone LA 7-7023

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Worship this Sunday at

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OF THE DEAF**

1400 N. Ridgeway Chicago 60651

Church services at 10:00 a.m.
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When in Los Angeles, welcome to . . .
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1233 South Vermont Ave. at Pico
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Church service every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Bible class every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Sponsor of Pilgrim Senior Citizen
Housing Project
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In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**

510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104

(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)

Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor

Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**

2960 School Ave. at 2900 Kingsway
Vancouver 16, B. C., Canada

Services every Sunday, 11:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School & Bible Class every Sunday
10:00 a.m.

Wayne C. Bottlinger, pastor, 433-1763
Church office: 437-3912 or 939-1400

**TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**

409 Swissvale Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221

(Across the street near Western Penna
School for the Deaf)

Bible Class, 10 a.m. — Sunday Service, 11 a.m.
Frank Wagenknecht, pastor

Other Denominations

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH

3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvell Ave.) Norfolk, Va.

Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.

Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.

Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.

WYAH-TV (each Tuesday 8:30 to 9 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR
Bible Study and Prayer—Friday 7:30 p.m.

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to

**CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**

(Non-Denominational)

1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310

Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Service 11:00 a.m.

Rev. L. R. Divine, pastor

Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

NATIVITY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Front & Montgomery Streets

Trenton, N. J. 08610

Worship service every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.

Sunday School and Bible Class for Deaf,
9:30 a.m.

Rev. Wm. C. Aiello, Pastor
Service signed and spoken — Come as
a family.

When in D.C., welcome to . . .

THE UNITED CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
(Interdenominational)

Chicago and N. Y. Ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Evangelical, Fundamental, Friendly

Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.

Worship service, 11:00 a.m.

Wednesday Bible Study, 8:00 p.m.

Friday Prayer Service, 8:00 p.m.

Rev. James H. Bryan, pastor

CLUB DIRECTORY

Clubs wishing to advertise in this directory should write

Alexander Fleischman, Advertising Manager
THE DEAF AMERICAN
9102 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

for yearly rates and other information. Changes in listing should also be sent to Mr. Fleischman.

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